THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Almanac—August 20.

Sun Rises	5.21 A M
Sun Sets	6.45 P M
Day's Length	13 h 24 m
High Water at Southport	7.34 P M
High Water at Wilmington	9 21 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., Aug. 20.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 81°; 8 p. m., 84°; maximum, 94°; minimum, 75°; mean 84°.

Rainfall for the day, 0.; rainfall for the month up to date, 5.23

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; variable winds.

For South Carolina and Georgia, fair; slightly cooler; northerly winds.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There was heavy rain yesterday in the Galveston and New Orleans district, with high temperature. Waco and Orange, Texas, each reported two inches of rain. In other sections of the cotton belt dry hot weather prevailed. The maximum at stations in the Wilmington district was: At Wilmington, 94; Charlotte, 90; Raleigh, 88; Weldon, Lumberton and Goldsboro, 92; Newbern, 94.

OUTLINES

Employes of several copper mines in Michigan have been notified of an increase in wages. —— A hotel was demolished by an explosion and it is certain that a number of guests and employes lost their lives in the ruins; the cause of the explosion was not ascertained. —— Benj E. Cross, a Suffolk, Va., grocer, was shot by a trap-gun which he had set for thieves, sustaining injuries which terminated fatally. —— A man was fatally injured and six others badly hurt in a church riot in St. Joseph, Mo. ——The pound master of Stone Fort township, Ill., was waylaid and killed on the highway by a negro, whose cow the pound master had taken from the range. —— Associate Justice Strong (retired), of the United States Supreme Court, died at Lake Mianewaska, N. Y., of paralysis. —— The final preparations for the trial races between the Vigilant and the Defender have been made and the first race takes place to-day. —— One of a gang of negro thieves was captured at Otsego, Mich., and narrowly escaped lynching. —— The opening of the most vigorous political campaign ever known in the State of Kentucky was made last night at Louisville by a joint debate between the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor. —— Owen Zeigler the recognized champion light-weight of America, and Stanton Abbott, the English champion, met in a twenty-round bout before the Eureka Athletic Club of Baltimore; Zeigler won in the twentieth round. —— The new rate agreement between the railroad men is expected to be signed by them to-day. —Chicago grain and provision market. —— Cotton spots and futures. —— Base ball games played yesterday. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1 per cent, last at 1 and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton was quiet—middling gulf 7 13-16c; middling uplands 7 9-16c; Southern flour dull and weak—common to fair extra $2.10@2.90; good to choice $3.00@3.65; wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 69¾c; afloat 71¼c; corn—spot fairly active and lower, closing firm; No. 2 at elevator 46¾c; afloat 47¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27¼@27¾c; rosin quiet and steady—strained common to good $1.50@1.55

With a promised crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn this year, the outlook for the distiller is not discouraging.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum's New Greek husband can't talk English. As she can't talk Greek, the presumption is that it was the lucre that old man Phineas left which did the talking.

The Kiel canal does not seem to be popular with the ship sailers. Between the red tape they have to go through and the insolence of officers they meet they prefer to go around the old way.

The average price of votes has, it is said, been reduced in England from $5 in 1859 to $1. This is even under the regulation $2 price in Indiana. And yet the goldites insist that England is flush with money and has more than she knows what to do with.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has been jumping on the A. P. A. whose object or methods he does approve of. This is more creditable to him than jumping on the South which for some years has been strictly engaged in minding its own business.

That Blackburn will receive the Democratic caucus nomination when the Kentucky Legislature meets is now conceded by the dear money people. He has already carried Legislative districts enough to insure success, and his enemies admit that he will succeed himself in the United States Senate unless the Kentucky Legislature is controlled by the Republicans. But the aurifeous advocates still insist that Kentucky is sound on the "gold cure."

Secretary Morton pays those of his employes who favor free coinage of silver in silver dollars. He thinks this is very smart and calls it an "object lesson." When the bankers go to Secretary Carlisle with their "coin" notes (which may be paid either in gold or silver) he pays them in gold. This he continues until the reserve nears the danger line when he buys more gold with bonds. This is another "object lesson."

A young man in Minnesota the other day very unexpectedly found himself a rising young man. He built a big kite, went out to sail it and to prevent it from getting away from him fastened the twine to his arm. A stiff breeze suddenly took the kite up and him with it, to a height of about 200 feet, when it slowly dropped him into the river where it was very wide. But the tension of the kite string kept him on the surface till a boat arrived to rescue him.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* announces that a few days ago $250,000 were loaned in New York at ¾ of 1 per cent., and asks if that isn't proof enough that there is money enough in this country. But we'll venture to remark that the man who wrote that paragraph couldn't go out in Louisville and borrow a tenth part of that, with good security, for less than the legal rate of interest.

It is reported that General Campos has informed the Spanish Government that unless it is willing to grant home government to the Cubans it may as well make arrangements to ship over about 100,000 more troops. But the troops do not seem anxious to be shipped, and give Yellow Jack &c., a whack at 'em.

It is said that Hon. T. B. Reed has a plan for the relief of the Treasury. Having been largely instrumental in the looting of the Treasury perhaps the Maine statesman thinks it only fair to come to its relief.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASE BALL—At Hilton Park.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.
H. MCCLAMMY—Commissioner's sale.
ENGI'G DEPT—University of Virginia.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

NEILL MCKINNON—Pears.
TO AGENTS—$75.00 a week.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— There will be music for dancing to-night at Hilton Park, for white people.

— There are several cases of scarlet fever in the neighborhood of Second and Castle streets.

— Rev. Dr. Rawlings, editor of the *Presbyterian*, preached two sermons in Fayetteville Sunday.

—The maximum temperature here yesterday was 94 degrees. It was probably the hottest day of the season.

— There was 20 feet water in the river at Fayetteville Sunday at 8 a. m.; a rise of over seven feet in twenty-four hours.

— Our Raleigh letter failed to reach us last night. The Raleigh train was too late to make connection at Goldsboro.

— The Blackstockings will cross bats with the Redstockings (colored), of Norfolk, Va., to-day at 4.30 o'clock at Hilton Park.

— About 400 colored people arrived here last night at 9.30 o'clock on an excursion from Norfolk, Va., given by the Lime Kiln Club of that city.

— For the State convention of negroes, to be held in Raleigh September 10th, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets, September 8th to 10th. Rate from Wilmington $5.55.

— A letter to the STAR from Register, Bladen county, announces the death of Rev. J. M. Register, a well-known citizen, aged 70 years. He had been in the ministry about 35 years.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

The Catholic Church at Raleigh.

A special dispatch to the STAR from Raleigh, last night, says that Fathers Price, of Goldsboro, and Pendergrass, of New Jersey, succeed Father Marion as pastor of the Catholic church in that city. Father Marion goes to Asheville.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. L. Vollers has gone to Baltimore.

— Mr. W. P. Peterson spent Sunday in Goldsboro.

— Prof. Chas. E. Taylor, of Wake Forest College, is in the city.

— Mr. C. H. Dock, of Bolton, N. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Mamie Carr, of Southport, is visiting friends and relatives.

— Mr. A. V. Maultsby, of Fayetteville was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jim Lewis, of the A. C. L., returned from Goldsboro yesterday.

— Mr. E. C. Craft and little daughter spent Sunday in Rose Hill.

— Mrs. G. H. Parker, of Dunn, is in the city visiting friends and relatives.

— Mr. Graham Farmer has returned from his old home, Wilson, N. C.

— Mr. Wm. Flanagan, who has been on the sick list for several days, is out again.

— Mr. A. G. Ricaud has returned home from a business trip to Western North Carolina.

— Messrs. R. J. Price and George Peschau left yesterday for a ten days' outing up the sounds.

— Miss Mamie Jennings, of Florence, S. C., is visiting Mrs. H. C Twining, of this city.

— Mr. Jno. Helbig, wife and son, are in the city on a visit to Mr. John H. Hanby, father of Mrs. Helbig.

— Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fennell have returned from Lexington, N. C., where they have been on a visit.

— Mr. Isadore Bear has returned from a trip in the mountains of North Carolina, much improved in health.

— Miss Julia Wacksmith, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her brother here, Mr. Louis Wacksmith.

— Mr. Henry L. King, ticket agent for the Atlantic Coast Line at the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. J. L. Wilson, Abbeville; E. C. Duncan, Beaufort; J. F. Muldron, Florence; A. J. McLean, Rowland; H. H. Grainger, Raleigh; H. W. Butters, W. H. Butters, Hub; Thomas Wilson, Salem; F. McQueen, Clinton; R. E. L. Brown, Chadbourn; Bruce Williams, Burgaw, and E. B. Stevens, Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

STREET OBSTRUCTION.

Narrow Escape From a Serious Accident.

Mr. Edwin A. McKoy, of this city, met with an accident last evening that came near being serious. He was driving in a buggy down Front street when his horse plunged into an excavation in the street in front of Mr. David's store, near the corner of Princess. Mr. McKoy was thrown out of the buggy, but sustained no injury. The horse was extricated with some trouble and was found to be slightly hurt, and the buggy and harness were broken.

The accident was caused by the carelessness of employes of the Water Works Co., who when they quit work in the afternoon, after the excavation had been made, neglected to place a lantern to mark the obstruction of the street. The excavation was about four feet deep, and extended under the street car tracks nearly half way across the street.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—18 casks spirits turpentine, 76 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—36 casks spirits turpentine, 40 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—15 casks spirits turpentine, 71 bbls rosin, 21 bbls tar, 60 bbls crude turpentine.

Steamer Lisbon—9 bales cotton, 66 casks spirits turpentine, 80 bbls rosin.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—28 casks spirits turpentine, 54 bbls rosin, 55 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 9 bales, spirits turpentine, 158 casks; rosin, 341 bbls; tar, 191 bbls; crude turpentine, 74 bbls.

Death of Miss Strauss.

Miss Annie E. Strauss, a most estimable young lady, died Sunday last, of typhoid malarial fever, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. H. Strauss. The funeral took place yesterday, Rev. Mr. Peele of Brooklyn Baptist church conducting the services. The pall bearers were Messrs. H. L. Fentress, Geo. L. Morton, Asa W. Allen, W. H. Scarborough, Jas. O. Powers and W. C. Peterson.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. D. Bean Drowned While Bathing in the River—His Body Recovered and Sent to His Home in Asheville.

The STAR regrets to chronicle the sad death by drowning of Mr. A. Dallas Bean, a lineman for the Wilmington Gas and Electric Light Company. He was in bathing in company with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ed Ward, in the river at the foot of Queen street Sunday afternoon about half-past 3 o'clock. The unfortunate man had been a first-class swimmer, but had not been in deep water in over five years. He suggested to Ward that they swim out to a buoy in the middle of the river. Mr. Ward consented, and both struck out for the mark. When nearly there Mr. Bean called to his companion for help. He went to him, and before Mr. Ward could explain to him what to do, Mr. Bean seized him. After some efforts he freed himself, to save his own life, and called to a negro on shore (Henry Armstrong) to come to their assistance, but before Armstrong reached them with a boat, which was near by, Bean sank and was not seen again. Mr. Ward was taken in the boat in an exhausted condition and carried to the shore.

Mr. Bean's body was recovered yesterday about 8 a. m. by a fellow employe, Mr. Geo. Carter, who had been diving for it. Coroner Jacobs viewed the body and gave permission for it to be removed to Asheville, N. C., the former home of deceased. Th. Chancellor Commander of Stonewall Lodge K. of P., telegraphed to the Asheville Lodge and took charge of the remains, which were sent to Mr. Woolvin's undertaker shop, and after being placed in a casket, Rev. Will B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist Church, offered prayer and conducted service, after which the remains were shipped via the Carolina Central Railroad to Asheville. The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. F. Hamme and E. T. Coghill, of Stonewall Lodge, Messrs. R. J. Jones and John W. Reilly, of the Gas Light Co. Mr. W. L. Jacobs and Geo. Carter went with the remains to Asheville.

The following committee from his lodge accompanied the body to the depot: Messrs. Chas. M. Harris, Wm. McEvans, W. F. Robertson, Capt. J. M. McGowan and Ed. Ward.

Mr. Bean leaves a wife but no children. He was about 26 years of age and was held in the highest esteem by his employers and associates.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Considering Complaints of Over-Valuation of Property in Wilmington Township.

The County Commissioners were in session yesterday, again hearing complaints of taxpayers as to valuation of property in Wilmington township.

Before taking up the complaints, the Board appointed Commissioner Stevenson a committee of one to see that the money appropriated for advertising the county of New Hanover at the Atlanta Exposition is properly expended.

Valuation of property of Mrs. C. A. Fulton, in block 165, was reduced from $18,000 to $11,500.

Valuation of property of Miss Julia Burr, block 139, reduced from $1,800 to $1,500.

Valuation of property, D. S. Cowan, trustee, in block 177, reduced from $10,000 to $9,000.

Valuation of estate of John Brown, Cape Fear township, reduced from $3,000 to $1,000.

Valuation of property, Junius Davis, receiver, in block 139, reduced from $15,000 to $13,500; in block 168, reduced from $3,000 to $1,500.

Valuation of property of J. H. Rehder, in block 248, reduced from $4,000 to $3,500.

Valuation of property of J. W. Humphrey, in block 51, reduced from $1,200 to $1,100.

Valuation of property of D. B. Cutlar, Jr., in block 174, reduced from $1,500 to $1,100.

Valuation of property of W. M. Cumming, all of block 54, reduced from $600 to $500.

Valuation of property of Dora R. Bornemann, in block 131, reduced from $1,650 to $1,500.

Valuation of property of Miss Sophie Campbell, in block 168, reduced from $4,250 to $4,000.

Valuation of property of D. N. Chadwick, in block 168, reduced from $3,000 to $1,800.

Valuation of property, M. E. Duffie, trustee, in block 169, reduced from $10,500 to $10,000.

The Board took a recess at 5.30 p. m. until 2.30 p. m. to-day.

Funeral of Mr. John H. Bousch.

The funeral of Mr. John H. Boesch, Jr., 17-years old son of Mr. J. H. Boesch, took place Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence. Rev. K. Boldt paid a pretty tribute to this quiet, good youth, who was confirmed by him last Easter. He died with diabetis and had been sick for some time. The interment was in Oakdale Cemetery and the floral offerings handsome. The pall bearers were Messrs. John Doescher, Wm. Ortman, Carl Kuhl, John Wessell, Charles Schulken and Carl Rehder.

Liquor Dealers' Association.

The following representatives from the Liquor Dealers' Association here left yesterday for Asheville, N. C., to attend the annual meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' and Grape Growers' Association which will convene there to-day at 11 o'clock and will last three days: President Sol. Bear, Treasurer F. W. Ortman, J. G. Gieschen, T. E. Wallace, Thos. J. Gore, Martin O'Brien, James Elder and Fred. B. Rice.

Knights of Honor.

Messrs. N. Jacobi and James M. McGowan, Past Dictators of Carolina Lodge No. 434, Knights of Honor, leave here this morning on the Newbern train for Morehead City, where they go to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge, K. of H., in North Carolina.

SPAIN MUST PAY UP.

The Mora Claim Must Be Paid Promptly—The North Atlantic Squadron May Appear Off Havana—No More Dilatory Tactics.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* closes a long letter on the Mora claim, as follows:

"It is believed that Spain has been informed that the interest and principal must be forthcoming before a given period (which is not long distant), and failure to comply will be met by decisive action that would necessitate payment or else forfeiture of territory. It is a matter known to only a few of the officials of the Navy Department that the present tactical manœuvers of the North Atlantic squadron have some close connection with the Mora claim. It is not to be interpreted, however, that these movements necessarily imply that Spain is to be brought to her senses by a declaration of war on the part of the United States, but there is the strongest ground for the assertion that if she does not meet the demands of the United States without further dallying the full force of the North Atlantic fleet will disappear from cruising along the Maine coast very suddenly and when next heard of will be in close proximity to Spanish territory. Its presence could result in no further attempts on the part of Spain to postpone a full settlement and would be accepted by her as a most convincing reason for its payment. The so called manœuvres of the fleet were ordered by the Navy Department several months ago. Necessity for vessels in the West Indies and at other points along the coast has drawn to such an extent on Admiral Bunce's command that there is little expectation much good can come from the elementary drills now being performed between Newport and Bar Harbor. Nevertheless the full force of the home station is now better equipped for action and service in foreign waters than at any time since the war. Should the United States desire to assert itself against any country, aside from the four leading naval powers, its fleets would be more than a match for any afloat. Great Britain, France and Russia only outclass her. Spain would be powerless on the seas and at its mercy. Spain's most valuable outlying possession is within a few hours sail from the southern extremity of the United States coast, and only three days from the scene of the North Atlantic fleet's present operations.

For several months Spain has employed the greater part of her naval force in guarding the borders of Cuba against filibustering expeditions, and should the United States fleet, under Admiral Bunce, make its appearance off Havana harbor, there would be a most excellent opportunity for judging of the power of its vessels, as compared to Spain's best warships. The policy of the administration in this Mora affair is not admissible even by the "jingoists" of the Democratic party of any interpretation other than of a firm intention on the part of the administration to end at once a diplomatic question about which there has been such indisputable evidences of weakness displayed on the part of previous administrations and a policy so vacillating and an-American that Spain has not failed to appreciate it and use it to her advantage.

MAY BE EIGHT CENTS.

What the President of the American Cotton Planters' Protective Association Says—Planters Should Not Market Their Crop Too Rapidly.

If cotton growers accept the advice of Hon. Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama and President of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, they will stand an excellent chance of getting 8 cents for middling cotton this year. Mr. Lane arrived at Galveston a few days ago from a trip through the cotton growing sections of Texas, and he asserts, without fear of contradiction, that the Texas crop will not exceed 2,000,000 bales. The reasons he gives for this assertion are convincing ones.

Mr. Lane has also informed himself of the condition of the cotton crop in all the other cotton growing States, and he gives it as his opinion that the entire American cotton crop will not exceed 7,350,000 bales.

Mr. Lane's advice to the cotton growers is to hold their cotton until late in the season. He does not expect that all will hold it, or that every cotton grower will hold his entire crop. What he means is that cotton farmers should not send their cotton to market as fast as they gather it, but they should so control their shipments as to prevent the glutting of the market.

The English buyers are going to get the cotton for as low a price as they can. In pursuance of that policy their agents are making predictions of a crop of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bales. They would predict 10,000,000 bales in all probability if they thought such a prediction would have any influence on the cotton market.

It is pretty generally admitted that the crop is going to be a short one. Even if the weather during the next four weeks should be extremely favorable throughout the entire cotton belt the yield would not be greatly increased beyond what it would be under average weather conditions, and there are no good reasons for thinking conditions better than the average will prevail in the whole cotton belt.

Let the cotton growers act with good judgment in disposing of their cotton, and the chances are that they will get 8 cents, and perhaps more, for their cotton. There is no good reason why they should be in a hurry to market their cotton. Most of them have raised abundant food crops, and therefore they are in a position to hold on to their money crop. They should not permit themselves to be scared by the reports of the English agents that the crop is going to be a large one. The reports of such men as Mr. Lane are much more reliable than those of bear speculators, whose sole object is to get the cotton at as low a price as possible.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Bone, P. E.

Carver's Creek circuit, Carver's Creek, August 24 and 25

Bladen circuit, Antioch, August 31 and September 1

Kenansville circuit, Richlands, September 7 and 8

Brunswick circuit, Shalotte Camp, September 14 and 15

Clinton circuit, Johnson's, September 21 and 22.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office.

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Peaches arrived moderately. Demand pretty good and desirable stock firm. Grapes plentiful; quiet and generally easy. Watermelons in large receipt; quiet and lower. Muskmelons irregular in quality and prices. Sweet potatoes quiet; fair supply. Grapes—South Carolina, carrier, $1.25 to 1.75; do North Carolina, 50c to $1.75; do Virginia basket, 10 to 30 cents; do case, 75c to $1.00; do Maryland, Delaware, case, 75c to $1.00. Peaches—carrier, $1.75 to 3.00; do basket, 50c to $1.87. Watermelons—hundred, $7 to 14; do car load, $75 to 175. Muskmelons—barrel, 75c to $1.00; do carrier, 20 to 60 cents. Potatoes—sweet, 50c to $2.00.

The Railroad Lease.

The *News and Observer* says of the vote on the lease of the North Carolina railroad to the Southern:

A motion was made to make the term ninety-nine years. An amendment was offered making it fifty years. A *viva voce* vote was taken on the amendment, with responses for and against it. A division was called for and the following was the vote on the amendment:

Yeas—Messrs. Overman, Young, Turner and Spruill—4.

Nays—Messrs. Hoke, Morehead, Fries, Johnson, Maxwell and Allison—6.

Mr. Alexander was in the chair and did not vote. This was the test vote which killed the fifty-year proposition, and then the ninety-nine-year clause was adopted. A term shorter than fifty years was not seriously considered.

HALIFAX.

Rain in the Weldon Section—Residence Burned.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 19.

This section was visited Saturday by a fine rain and the crops are looking much better.

The residence of Mr. W. E. Spruill, of Littleton, was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

Very little sickness in this section.

A CARD FROM JUDGE RUSSELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19, '95.

EDITOR STAR—I ask the STAR and *Review* to give me the benefit of this statement. When Rice came to my office, I heard him mouthing with Mr. Bunting about his book. I walked into the front office not to insult him, but to show him that I did not want to renew any previous trouble with him. I had no pistol. I said to Mr. Bunting: "Why don't you give him the book?" Mr. Bunting replied that he had done so. I went back into the rear office and sat down, having no thought of any trouble with him. The door between the two rooms was wide open. Then Rice began talking at me, knowing that I was hearing what he said, and saying, according to his newspaper report, that he "did not care a damn for the attorneys in the back tax matter." This was the provocation which caused me to resent his conduct, and I think it was enough, as he evidently intended to insult me. He had gotten what he came for, and I had been polite to him. When he gave the insult I unlocked my desk quickly, grabbed a pistol out of it, put it in my pocket, went into the front office and the ceremonies began.

D. L. RUSSELL.

DIED.

KNIGHT—In this city, Tuesday morning, August 20th, at about 1.30 o'clock, CLIFTON COLLINS KNIGHT, child of Thomas H. and Marion C. Knight, age 1 year, 11 months and 29 days.

Funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

STRAUSS—In Wilmington on the evening of the 19th inst., at the residence of her father, Mr. J. H. Strauss, in the 32nd year of her age, Miss ANNIE E. STRAUSS.

She professed faith in Christ in her 17th year and was baptized by Dr. James B. Taylor. After the Brooklyn Baptist Church was organized she united with that church, of which she was a devoted and earnest member at her death.

Annie was an affectionate daughter and sister, a true friend and sincere Christian.

May the consolations of the glorious gospel comfort the hearts of the bereaved family.

R. E. PEELE.

Biblical Recorder please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

BRETHREN—Regular monthly communication this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.
aug 20 1t H. G. FENNELL, Secretary.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
Charlottesville, Va.

Elective courses leading to the B. S. degree in Civil, Mining, or Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Natural History, and so on. Well equipped laboratories of Physics, Mechanics, Chemistry and Biology; Astronomical Observatory, Natural History Museum. For catalogues, address

WM. M. THORNTON, LL. D.,
aug 20 13t tu th sa Chairman.

Base Ball

AT HILTON TO-DAY AT 4.30.

Norfolk Redstockings
VS.
Blackstockings.

Schenck's Nine. aug 20 1t

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in an action therein pending wherein Junius Davis, Receiver, is plaintiff, and A. B. Cook et al, are defendants, the undersigned Commissioner, duly appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 23d day of September, A. D. 1895, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate in the said city of Wilmington—Beginning at the southeastern intersection of Front and Castle streets, and running thence eastwardly along the southern line of said Castle street two hundred and twenty feet, thence southwardly across lots 1 and 2, block 73, to the northern line of lot 3 in said block one hundred and thirty-two feet, thence along said line westwardly to the eastern line of Front street two hundred and twenty feet, thence along said line northwardly one hundred and thirty-two feet to the beginning, same being the the western two-thirds of lots 1 and 2, block 73, according to the official plan of said city of Wilmington.

HERBERT MCCLAMMY,
aug 20 4t tu Commissioner.

Administrator's Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXPOSE FOR sale, by public auction, on Monday, the 19th day of August, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the residence of Jackson Johnson, in Town Creek Township, Brunswick county, the personal property of the late D. D. Barber, deceased, consisting of 150 to 200 bushels corn, 150 to 200 bushels oats, 200 bushels cotton seed, grist mill, 2 mules, cattle, hogs and household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, etc.

Terms of sale, six months time with approved security.

Any one desiring information can obtain the same from my attorney, E. K. Bryan.

A. M. WILLIAMS,
aug 14 5t Administrator of D. D. Barber.

THE CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,
of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
Cash'r First Nat'l Bank of Charlotte.
B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE,
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
Real Estate and Cotton Broker.
HERIOT CLARKSON,
Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,
Resident Agents.
je 9 tf

Grand Military Excursion

FROM

FAYETTEVILLE

—TO—

Wilmington and Ocean View,

Friday, Aug. 23, 1895.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry will celebrate its One Hundred and Second Anniversary at Ocean View. They expect a large attendance of Veterans and Ladies.

A fine Band will go with us.

The managers will do all in their power to make everybody have a pleasant day.

Good order will be maintained, and the ladies carefully looked after.

A Refreshment Car, a Baggage Car and a Reserved Coach will be in the train. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Tickets will be on sale at the office of the Agent at all Stations below Fayetteville and can be had from any of the Committee.

SCHEDULE AND FARE:

		Wilmington.	Ocean View.
Fayetteville,	7.00 A. M.	$1 00	$1 25
Stedman,	7.25 "	1 00	1 25
Autryville,	7.39 "	1 00	1 25
Roseboro,	7.52 "	1 00	1 25
Parkersburg,	8.05 "	90	1 15
Garland,	8.18 "	70	1 15
Ivanhoe,	8.54 "	75	1 00

Return Train leaves Ocean View 6.30 p. m.; Wilmington 7.30 p. m.

J. C. VANN,
E. L. PEMBERTON,
W. C. MCDUFFIE,
MARSDEN HAIGH,
B. R. HUSKE,
aug 2 1w Managers.

MINERAL WATERS

ON DRAUGHT,

And by the Bottle or Gallon.

Harriss Lithia Water.

Barium Springs Water.
Panacea Springs Water.
Aoland Springs Water.
Monticello Lithia Water.

Bottled Waters.

Villacabras—Saratoga Vichy.
Thompson's Bromide Arsenic.
Appolinaris—Carlsbad Sprudel.
Hunyadi Janos.
Rubinat Condal—Londonderry Lithia; Congress; Bethesda Hawthorn and others.

For Sale at

Bunting's Pharmacy

jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington.

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,
Jy 28 tz The Druggist.

Gold or Silver.

We have a complete line heavy GROCERIES at bottom prices, for gold, silver or paper. Call when in town.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street.
aug 15 tf DAW Wilmington, N. C.

Young Printer Wanted.

A YOUNG PRINTER WHO IS WELL ADvanced, and wishes to complete his trade, may secure employment as a "Two-Thirder," if well recommended, by applying at the
aug 14 3t STAR OFFICE.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS WEEK

—THE—

25 Per Cent.

DISCOUNT

Will Be Discontinued at

Katz & Polvogt.

All Goods

WILL BE MARKED NET AT

PRICES WAY BELOW

THEIR NORMAL

VALUE.

Priced Tickets

TO ENABLE THE CUSTOMERS

TO SEE MORE READILY THE

Reductions Made.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No. 116 Market St.

AFTER OCTOBER 1st

WE WILL BE FOUND AT

No. 9 North Front St.
aug 11 tf

AT COST

AND LESS THAN COST.

CLOTHING.

We are determined to make a clean sweep of our Spring and Summer stock. Rather than carry over balance of stock we are willing to sacrifice same.

$8.50	SUITS FOR		$5.98.
12.50	"	"	8.25.
15.00	"	"	10.75.

UMBRELLAS.

Gloria Umbrellas, new brands, 50c.
A better grade, new brands, 70c
Splendid Silk Umbrellas 98c
Big bargains in Dry Goods at

J. H. REHDER & CO.'s,

Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $3.
Phone 118. aug 18 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1895

MR. MORTON CANNOT SEE IT.

Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, is a man of views, very decided views, and he doesn't hesitate to express them. He was among the first of the members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet to throw himself into the free silver discussion, and he did it with a vim that gave him a national notoriety as an extreme anti-silver man, not merely anti-free coinage, but anti-silver, for he has never hesitated to express his contempt for silver, going so far in one of his published communications as to characterize it as "junk." He refers to it generally as a mere "commercial commodity." While the other members of the Cabinet have shown respect enough for and interest enough in silver to profess a willingness to see a continuance of coinage provided the leading nations come to an agreement as to the ratio, he has never wasted much talk on that, which he probably regards as one of the possibilities so far distant that it isn't worth while to seriously discuss it now. In writing a complimentary letter to a Chicago man who had written one of the numerous "replies to Coin," Mr. Morton is quoted as concluding thus:

"Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 takes a commodity worth sixty-six cents an ounce and by coining it into 412½ grain dollars forces that commodity upon the general public at $1.29 an ounce. Silver, like wheat is a product of the earth. It is gotten out by the same sort of muscular and mental effort that produces wheat. Why any one should favor a law by which sixty-six cents' worth of mine labor shall, by coining it into 412½ grain dollars, be made a legal tender for $1.29 worth of farm labor, I cannot see."

In this connections there are some very pertinent questions that might be put to Mr. Morton, for as there is one thing that he 'cannot see" there are also some which others cannot see, and those have a great deal to do with the merits of this question.

We cannot see, for instance, by what right the Congress of the United States demonetized silver which had always been one of the primary money metals of this country, equal in dignity, if not in value, to gold, and degraded it to a mere "commercial commodity." When this arbitrary, unconstitutional and criminal act was done, silver was worth $1.29 an ounce, and if it has fallen in value since, it is in consequence of that criminal legislation in the interest of a few men who manipulated the money supplies of this country and some countries in Europe. It will not do to say that silver was becoming too abundant and that this was the cause of the demonetization, for that would not be true. When silver was demonetized it was not only worth $1.29 an ounce, the price fixed by law, but it was at a premium of about 3 per cent. over gold and there was no intimation or suspicion that it would ever be worth less than $1.29 an ounce. But the conspirators destroyed it as a money metal and from that time it fell in price because its demand was limited to the arts, and its price was regulated by the demands of the arts. They demonetized it, reduced it to the condition of a "commercial commodity" and now take advantage of their own act, the wrong perpetrated by themselves, to cry out against it. That's one of the things that we and others who believe that silver should take rank as a money metal and not a mere "commercial commodity" cannot see.

Nor can we see if the value of silver is to be regulated by the "mine labor" in producing it why the same rule should not apply to gold, to which it does not apply at all. It is estimated that the average cost of producing gold now is about forty cents to the "dollar's worth of gold, so that when the Government puts its stamp on the gold that cost forty cents to produce it, is invested with one dollar's worth of power as a purchasing, debt paying coin. If the silver miner makes 34 cents by coining his ounce of silver, the gold miner makes 60 cents by coining the gold that cost him 40 cents.

But, it may be answered, the gold bullion is worth as much as the coin, which is not strictly true. While it may be worth within a fraction of as much in the banks or in the Treasury, it would not pass current as coin does, and therefore it would be practically useless. You could not go into the market and buy with a gold nugget nor pay debts with it. It requires the Government stamp to make money out of it and to give it a true money value. But admitting its bullion value, why does it retain this value, while silver bullion has lost it? Simply because gold has not been demonetized, and its bullion price is still regulated by law. The Bank of England is required to buy a certain amount of gold bullion to keep on deposit and must pay a fixed price, about $18 an ounce, for it, and as England controls the gold market that fixes the price of gold the world over. But the fact is that gold which costs forty cents on the dollar to produce, becomes by virtue of law and the stamps that Governments put upon it worth one dollar. We therefore ask if Mr. Morton's "labor" contention is tenable as to silver why not as to gold? We "cannot see" it.

"Silver, like wheat," as Mr Morton says, "is a product of the earth," and so is gold. But the price of wheat is not regulated by the labor required to produce it, and therefore even according to Mr. Morton's style of illustration there is no parity. There is a vast difference between an article which has little or no intrinsic value and receives its value from the stamp put upon it in consequence of the special use made of it, and something which has an intrinsic value but whose price is regulated not by the cost of production but by its abundance or scarcity and the demand for it. There is no more comparison, from Mr. Morton's standpoint, between wheat and silver than there is between a load of hay and a stick of chewing gum, both of which required more or labor but neither of which is valued by the labor required to produce it. The chewing gum man doesn't do one tenth of the labor that the man who produced the hay does but he makes about ten times as much clear profit. This "labor" argument is one of the fictions that wasn't one invented until the gold conspirators had succeeded in their efforts to demonetize, degrade and depreciate silver.

MINOR MENTION.

The tendency of the people to move from the rural districts to the cities, and the consequent rapid growth of cities both in this country and in Europe has attracted much attention and called forth a great deal of discussion and suggestions as to remedies. With the exception, perhaps, of London, which is growing very rapidly, the cities of this country have shown more increase in population within the past quarter of a century than those of any other country, which is attributable to the two-fold cause of accessions from the rural population, and also from immigration from abroad, a considerable percentage of which remains in the cities. Most of those who discuss this subject have their theories as to the causes and preventives but it is safe to say that the movement from the country to the city will continue until the calling of the farmer becomes a much more profitable and attractive one than it has been in recent years, and until there is such a revolution in agricultural methods as will so lessen the isolation of life on the farm as to make it more congenial for the young people who are growing up on the farms. To these, and the ambitious who are anxious to accumulate money rapidly or attain position the city presents fascinations that no amount of moralizing or advice can lessen. When the country boy hears of other country boys who have succeeded in the city his head becomes filled with the city, he dreams about it and never rests till he gets there. He seldom or never hears of the failures, which are much more numerous than the successes. The tendency to the city may possibly be diminished, but it will never be entirely overcome.

* * *

Some of the Southern gold organs are quoting ex-Speaker Crisp as saying that while in England he could not discover that the people were taking any interest in the subject of bimetallism, and on the strength of this exclaim, "Behold, we told you so! International bimetallism is all a delusion and a snare!" Well, there are a good many people outside of the goldites who never put much faith in international bimetallism and have regarded it as a delusion and a snare, invented by the goldites to humbug the people and perpetuate the English gold standard in this country. That's why the friends of silver on this side of the Atlantic have contended and do contend that this country should go on and settle the silver question itself without waiting for the co-operation of other nations, especially of England, which the goldites now say is practically an impossibility or a "delusion and a snare." But in what position does this place the goldites? They profess to be bimetallists, but bimetallists on condition that international agreement be secured, and then they, with an innocence that would entitle them to a blue ribbon, inform us that this is a "delusion and a snare." In other words, they are "delusion and snare" bimetallists. This, simmered down, simply means that all their professions as to bimetallism are a "delusion and a snare;" that they never expect to see it, and that they propose to run the same old gold schedule and keep silver just where it is, a mere commercial commodity, which they have no idea of ever permitting to be remonetized, if they can prevent it.

It was not a Chicago girl who in trying to pluck an apple from a tree, broke through the head of the barrel on which she stood into a lot of soft pitch and stuck so fast that it took four men to pull her out. It was a Connecticut girl. A Chicago girl could have stood on a hogshead without any danger of going through.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The most formidable obstacle to Whitney's Presidential ambition is thought to be the sentiment among the Democrats of the South and West that New York has produced enough candidates and that the time has come when the West should have a chance.—*Savannah Press, Dem.*

—— China is only in the condition in which war formerly left all countries in the Western world. After the thirty years' war in Germany and in all the lapses of the one hundred years' war in France, there was a general dissolution of authority, and each country was overrun with bands of brigands and murderers. That is in part, at least, the condition of China. It is a good time for missionaries to take a vacation.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— The fall term of Oak Ridge Institute opens Wednesday, August 21st, with unusually bright prospects for a large attendance.

— Windsor *Ledger*: Mr. Wm. Tadlock died last Thursday in Northampton, whither he had gone to attend a protracted meeting.

— Lincolnton *Courier*: We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. Fannie Reinhardt, wife of W. M. Reinhardt, Esq., which occurred Thursday morning. Deceased was seventy years of age.

— High Point *Enterprise*: It is with a feeling of sadness that we chronicle the death of Mr. John Lashley, which occurred at his boarding house here on yesterday. He had been down with typhoid fever about three weeks. Deceased was born in Wake county about twenty-eight years ago.

— Asheboro *Courier*: Sheriff Hendricks went down to the Spoon mine Tuesday and found a rich vein of gold about 75 yards from the mine worked a few years ago. The vein was found by shoveling to the depth of about one foot in the bottom of a hole about waist deep where others had been hunting. The find is a very rich one.

— Danbury *Reporter*: Money is about as scarce in this section as it has ever been, but the outlook for living is better than it has been in ten years. Stokes will make near a double average crop of corn, wheat, rye, and over an average of oats. The fruit crop is very heavy. Will make more potatoes, peas, beans and a very considerable quantity of bacon. The tobacco crop is very promising.

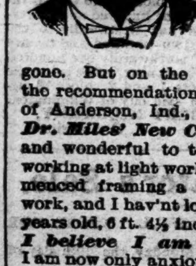
— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: One of the prettiest lots of German millet to be seen around here belongs to Mr. Samuel R. Harriss. There is a fraction less than one acre, planted about the 9th or 10th of June, and it measures from five to six feet high all through; —— The finest cabbage we have seen grown in these parts was one brought to this office yesterday by Dr. D. T. Smithwick. It weight 14½ pounds and was as lage around as a half bushel measure.

— Louisburg *Times*: News reached us since our last issue of the death of Mrs. Jas. H. Wood, of this county, which occurred one night last week. Our informant says that her death was caused from taking the wrong medicine, which was sold to her husband by mistake by Mr. Bartholomew, of Castalia. Two of Mr. Wood's children were given the same medicine, but the doctor succeeded in saving them. It is said that Mrs. Wood died within two hours after taking the medicine.

— Shelby *Democrat*: Some unknown person recently caught a cow belonging to Graham Splawn, who lives near Mills Springs, and pouring kerosene over it set it on fire. The poor brute was horribly burned, and its sufferings since have been terrible. —— 'Squire S. Young, of Mooresboro, one of the most prominent citizens of Cleveland county, who is about 75 years of age, went on Ramseur's Asheville excursion and was lost. He arrived safely at Asheville, but has not been seen since. Telegrams have not been able to reach him.

HEART DISEASE, like many other ailments when they have taken hold of the system, never gets better of its own accord, but *Constantly grows worse.* There are thousands who know they have a defective heart, but will not admit the fact. They don't want their friends to worry, and *Don't know what to take for it,* as they have been told time and again that heart disease was incurable. Such was the case of Mr. Silas Farley of Dyesville, Ohio who writes June 19, 1894, as follows:

"I had heart disease for 23 years, my heart hurting me almost continually. The first 15 years I doctored all the time, trying several physicians and remedies, until my last doctor told me it was only a question of time as I could not be cured. I gradually grew worse, very weak, and completely discouraged, until I lived, propped half up in bed, because I *couldn't lie down* nor sit up. Thinking my time had come I told my family what I wanted done when I was gone. But on the first day of March on the recommendation of Mrs. Fannie Jones, of Anderson, Ind., I commenced taking *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart* and wonderful to tell, in ten days I was working at light work and on March 19 commenced framing a barn, which is heavy work, and I hav'nt lost a day since. I am 56 years old, 6 ft. 4½ inches and weigh 250lbs. *I believe I am fully cured,* and I am now only anxious that everyone shall know of your wonderful remedies."



Dyesville, Ohio. SILAS FARLEY.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

Monthly Pains cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y sa tu th change.

TWINKLINGS.

— "Why is it that on the hottest day Wilkins never takes off his coat?" "Sh! His wife makes his shirts."—*Chicago Record.*

— Yeast—What is Pullen's business? Crimsonbeak—He's a drawing room artist." "What, a singer?" "No; a dentist."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

— I thought you were going to have a wheel?

So I was, but I've decided to wait until next year and get it with a pound of tea.—*Life.*

— Gus—How did you happen to ask her to marry you the first time you ever met her?

Chollie—Well—aw—you see I—ah—ah—couldn't think of anything else to say.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "Did you hear about the burglar who was arrested this morning?"

"No! What for?"

"Well, I suppose it must have been for breaking into song, for I hear that he had got through two bars when some one hit him with a stave."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A SOCIAL ARRAIGNMENT.

Husband and Wife as Viewed by a New York Society Journal.

A writer in Vogue—a man, too, by the way—serves up the matter of family politeness in the following piquant fashion:

It is not altogether just, and yet there is unfortunately enough truth in it to make it a matter of regret that such a state of things should exist. He says:

"The obligation to be agreeable is not apparently classed among the 'oughts' of masculine behavior, the result being that, as a sex, men lack graciousness of demeanor. There are few women of any social pretensions but recognize the importance and desirability of making themselves generally agreeable, and however far they may fall short of being really entertaining women at least make the effort to be companionable.

"The most usual examples of the unlikeness of the sexes in this regard is furnished by wives and husbands in their demeanor toward one another. Man does not conceive it to be any part of the husband's duty to be entertaining to his wife. He may supply her with opportunities for pleasant experiences—the play, opera, hospitality, travel—but that he is under any obligation to make himself companionable or to respond to his wife's efforts to entertain him does not suggest itself to the masculine mind.

"Nothing is more common in all grades of society than the spectacle of the husband treating with rudeness of speech or gruffness of manner the wife's effort at 'making' conversation in her endeavor to create an atmosphere of comradeship. Public conveyances, the theater and hotels offer opportunities for many pathetic studies of the difference between the sexes in this regard. The wife essays a few remarks, the husband answers indifferently or not at all, thus discouraging all conversational attempts on her part.

"He would greet with derisive laughter the idea that he ought to try to entertain his wife as he would any acquaintance, man or woman, whom he might meet. It is all traceable to the masculine doctrine that women were created for man's pleasure, and it is part of the very lordly attitude that man has maintained from time immemorial until recently, when the arrogance of man met its Waterloo in the self assertiveness of the new woman."

STORY OF DE FOE'S LIFE.

One of the Most Versatile and Catholic Figures In English Literature.

Men regard with admiring wonder the career of a Napoleon, a Bismarck, a Gladstone, an Agassiz or an Edison, but they do not seem to realize what can be done by concentrated and persistent human will, power and energy.

A recently published biography of Daniel De Foe is the story of the life of a man who made his mark as a merchant, manufacturer, traveler, politician, polemic, journalist, poet, satirist and novelist. This restlessly active and energetic mortal left more than 250 printed works, and two of them, by common consent, are masterpieces of literature that will last as long as the English language is spoken.

His was a checkered career—now the favorite of one ministry, disgraced and punished by another like a common criminal, the master one day of a princely mansion and hiding from his creditors the next. According to his own statement, De Foe was in his lifetime "13 times rich and poor," a record not approached by any great speculator of our day. Sometimes we hear of a man who has made three fortunes, but we rarely ever hear of a man who has gone beyond that limit, and certainly no man of this generation has been 13 times rich and poor, fortunate and unfortunate in politics, and the author of 250 books, besides showing ability as a manufacturer, merchant, traveler, polemic, journalist, poet, satirist and novelist.

Talking about versatility, De Foe beats them all! The mere outlines of such a career should encourage and stimulate those who complain that they are hampered by circumstances. If De Foe could do what he did, cannot the average man of pluck, energy and determination accomplish at least one-fourth as much?—Dublin Times.

Queen Anne's London.

The houses are plain and substantial, with balconies, and beneath are the quaint bow windows of the period belonging to the various shops—the signs of which still hang as thickly as the banners in a feudal hall. The footway is railed off from the street by substantial posts and forms a kind of lounge, where ladies in hoops and sacks are searching for bargains, where beaux salute and exchange snuffboxes, while a chair with its bearers swings steadily along.

In the road a huge tilted wagon with five horses tandem has brought up a load of produce—wool probably from Kent—while a bevy of country dames and lasses in broad hats look out in wonder at the movement of the town. There are a few fine coaches and a hackney or two in the street, and a pair of horsemen jog soberly along, and these, with a miller's cart charged with sacks of flour and a dog sauntering along, make up the traffic of Cheapside. If it were not for Bow church that stands there unchanged, we might doubt if this were really the roaring, rattling Cheapside of our own days.—All the Year Round.

Tea Sweepings.

One of the principal sources of the supply of caffeine in England is the sweepings of tea from the floors of the various docks, wharves and warehouses in London. These sweepings aggregate about 675,000 pounds of tea annually, or, with the dirt, nails, hoop iron and wood which gets mixed with the tea, to about 400 tons. The loss to the tea importers annually is about $125,000. The sweepings have naturally a fair proportion of good to fine grade teas mixed with them, and consequently contain a larger amount of the active principle of tea, called by chemists "caffeine," than the low quality teas. The sweepings cost the chemist only about half a cent per pound.—Merchants' Review.

Misunderstood.

"It's surprising," he said as he threw down his newspaper, "that some people should think free coinage at 16 to 1 should stand any chance."

"John," she commented severely, "I'm ashamed of you. It seems to me that for the last six months you have done nothing but talk horse racing."—Chicago Tribune.

Marriage of the Dead.

A strange custom prevails among a certain tribe in the Caucasus. When a single young man dies, some one who has carried to the grave a marriageable daughter in the course of the year calls upon the bereaved parents and says:

"Your son is sure to want a wife. I'll give you my daughter, and you shall deliver to me the marriage portion in return."

A friendly offer of this description is never rejected, and the two parties soon come to terms as to the amount of the dowry, which varies according to the advantages possessed by the girl in her lifetime. Cases have been known where the young man's father has given as much as 30 cows to secure a dead wife for his dead son.—Buch fur Alle.

HUNTING IN INDIA.

GREAT SPORT WITH GEESE, DUCKS AND OTHER GAME.

A Resident Sportsman Writes Interestingly About How the Feathered Beauties Are Bagged—Ingenious Way the Natives Catch Ducks and Geese.

In India ducks, teal and geese abound in all the numerous jheels, as do also coots, or water fowl. These jheels are large water storages for irrigating purposes and are kept filled by the heavy fall in the rainy seasons. They afford most excellent sport.

Sometimes, for company's sake, several form a party and go out for the day, but a thorough, keen sportsman meaning business generally prefers going out alone. Of course with a jolly party it is more enjoyable in one way, but the difficulty is that each interferes with the other's sport, more especially when careful stalking is necessary, no matter how well or carefully organized the plan is, and for this reason I generally preferred going out alone. The jheel to be first visited having been determined upon, one's syce and coolies are sent on by daybreak. After an early breakfast an hour or so's gallop lands one among the haunts of the feathered tribe. This kind of shooting is all the more enjoyable because of the variety it affords, a double shot at the ducks and teal and then a quiet hunt after snipe around the marshy parts of the jheel. Then, if a village is near, which is generally the case, sport in the shape of black partridge, quail and peafowl and an occasional shot at a deer can be had before remounting and following up the ducks, etc., to other jheels in the vicinity. In this way an exciting day's sport is obtained, and a thoroughly good mixed bag is the result. As these jheels are mostly coverless and well in the open every precaution has to be taken to enable a near approach to the ducks, not forgetting the direction of the wind, for in this respect ducks are as keen as antelopes, and any carelessness in detail would soon see the black and living mass on the wing and away well out of range. Often have I had to creep flat on the ground for very long distances, placing my gun several feet in advance of me and wriggling up to it, and so on. This is a slow means of progression, but it is sure when against the wind. A further precaution is to take off your helmet and place a veil the color of the ground over your face, for nothing shows out plainer or so scares birds or animals as a white face.

Once the edge of the water is reached, perchance the duck and teal have moved far out, in which case there is nothing for it but to continue crawling, in spite of the slush and dirt, keeping as low as possible until the depth of the water admits of a more comfortable attitude, enabling one to wade, still lowering one's self, keeping the gun above water. Now the greatest care has to be taken for fear of slipping out of one's depth. The plan I always adopted was to advance the left foot, shuffle along to the front with it and bring up the right foot, and so on until I had approached sufficiently near to insure a successful shot. Well do I remember one most excellent day's stalking some 20 miles from Lucknow, when, with a right and left, I actually bagged 50 ducks and teal, after which, being in the vicinity of a village where peafowl were said to abound, I determined to try my hand at them, and with the aid of my cooly beaters secured 30 in one hour, all in fine condition, and the peacocks particularly handsome. The mixed bag of duck, teal, geese, partridges, quail and peafowl which I was enabled to send in to the men's mess at the close of the day's proceedings was greatly appreciated by the recipients, and my going out shikar was always hailed with delight by the men, who knew I never forgot them.

Geese are also to be found in very large flocks, but only in the larger jheels, and they generally keep well out in the middle, in the open deep water during the day, coming into the shallow parts to feed late in the afternoon. I sometimes went out after them in a canoe when such could be got. If not, I manufactured a raft made out of bamboo, which I made my coolies cut from the adjacent jungles, with earthenware pots at the corners to give the required buoyancy. With such an arrangement and with bushes and grass fixed round the sides, I have often paddled out and had the most enjoyable day's sport with the geese. It is, however, next to impossible to approach nearer than 80 or 90 yards, which, even with wire cartridges, precludes all possibility of a murderous fire, such as one is able to get among the ducks and teal. The most I ever bagged in a double shot was five. They are invariably in good condition and have not the fishy flavor generally so prevalent with them. Sometimes jheels are connected by means of ditches, which enable the gunner to continue the sport from one waterway to another all day, following up the birds.

I will now explain how the natives catch the ducks and geese, and a most ingenious way it is. Deep shelter trenches are cut at the different points of attack from the mainland well out into the open, so as to admit of the trappers moving backward and forward noiselessly and unobserved by the birds. Large earthenware pots called "chatties" are procured, in which eyeholes are cut. These are placed over the heads of the trappers, who have nets secured around their waists in which to place the birds. Thus equipped those selected wade in along the shelter trench, suddenly bobbing up in and among the flocks of geese or ducks and teal, as the case may be. As only the "chattie" is seen by the birds, as if drifting on the surface of the water, no notice is taken, and they go on feeding contentedly, until one by one they are seized by the legs and dragged down and placed in the nets. Their comrades take no heed to this strange performance, imagining that their friends have merely gone down for divers reasons, it never occurring to them that they did not rise again for sundry purposes. By this ingenuity a vast quantity of geese, ducks and teal are secured and brought into the market or sold among the men of the different regiments in garrison.—Philadelphia Times.

From Slavery to Riches.

Lewis Bates is probably the wealthiest colored man in Chicago, being rated at nearly $500,000. He is entirely uneducated, dresses poorly and lives like a poor man. He was born a slave nearly 70 years ago. In 1861 he reached Chicago by the "underground railroad" and began by working in a foundry. He soon became an expressman, and at once began investing his savings in real estate. In this he has shown excellent judgment, and nearly all his investments are gilt edged. Though he spends little money on himself, he is open hearted and kind. He has no family, and his only heirs are a few very distant relatives.—Chicago Post.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Remember

For shortening never use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would of lard. When frying with Cottolene always put

these

it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene produces the best results when very hot, but as it reaches the cooking point much

Directions

sooner than lard, care should be taken not to let it burn—when hot enough, it will delicately brown a bit of bread in half a minute.

for using

Follow these directions in using Cottolene and lard will never again be permitted in your kitchen or in your food.

Cottolene

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis and Chicago.

nov 6 tf tu th sa change

The Short And.

Brewer says the sign & is called "anders, ampers or amprus." It is sometimes called "short and." In olden times it was known as ampersand, but that word long ago fell into disuse. It is simply a contracted and rapidly made form of the Latin et. The name ampersand is derived from "and-per-se-and"—that is, a single symbol which in itself is and. Ampersand, meaning &, is used in chapter 21 of "Adam Bede" (1859); also in a poem in Punch of April 17, 1869. The first of the stanzas in the poem alluded to is as follows:

Of all the types in a printer's hand
Commend me to the ampersand,
For he's the gentleman (seems to me)
Of the typographical companie.
Oh, my nice little ampersand,
My graceful, swanlike ampersand,
Nothing that Cadmus ever planned
Equals my elegant ampersand!

—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Thunder Snake.

A good many specimens of the thunder snake are found in this section. This curious reptile no doubt belong to the glass snake family, which is, properly speaking, a true lizard. In color it is quite a beauty, being composed of alternate rings of red and white, and the length is anywhere from 6 to 18 inches. The peculiarity of this snake lies in its ability to reproduce lost parts of its body. The negroes hereabout say that these snakes fall to pieces whenever it thunders, but that they afterward "go back together again," so that it is practically impossible to destroy them.—Louisiana Letter in Philadelphia Times.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred. Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-℔ Jute	@	5½
Standard	7¼@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	13½@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8½@	10
Shoulders ℔ ℔	@	8
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	7 @	7¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	.... @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ ℔	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—℔		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	53
Virginia Meal	60 @	65
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	.... @	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—	27 @	28
Laguyra	20 @	23
Rio	15 @	21
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	76	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	@	09
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 50 @	4 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 00 @	3 75
Choice,	4 00 @	4 25
Straight	4 25 @	4 40
First Patent	5 00 @	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	@	58
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	@	54
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	@	54
Oats, from store	@	40
Oats, Rust Proof	@	40
Cow Peas	@	85
HIDES, ℔ ℔—		
Green	.... @	4
Dry	.... @	5½
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	.... @	1 00
Western	@	1 10
North River	@	1 00
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2 @	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	8½@	9@
North Carolina	6½@	9
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	@	22
" " " in bbls	.... @	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" " in bbls	.... @	16
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	26
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut. 60d basis	@	2 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	4 50	@15 50
Rump	@	14 00
Prime	@	15 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	.... @	65
Lisbon	@	....
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	45 @	50
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd	4⅝@	5
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4⅜
ExtraC, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	....
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	.... @	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 60
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½@	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Aug. 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 24⅝ cents per gallon for country and 25½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 15 per bbl. for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 10 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $1 80 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅞	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	6 13-16	" "
Middling	7¼	" "
Good Middling	7 9-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	9	bales
Spirits Turpentine	158	casks
Rosin	341	bbls
Tar	191	bbls
Crude Turpentine	74	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1 per cent., last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper quoted at 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489¼@489½ for sixty days and 490¼@490½ for demand. Commercial bills 488¼@488¾. Government bonds quiet; United States coupon fours 112¼; United States twos 98½. State bonds firm; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 125. Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 19—Evening Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7 13-16c; middling 7 9-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet to-day; sales 75,400 bales; August 7 27, September 7 27, October 7 33, November 7 37, December 7 43, January 7 49, February 7 54, March 7 59.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 749 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded 304 bales; sales 721 bales, sales to spinners 111 bales; stock (actual) 167,839 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 953 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; stock 302,604 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 1,090 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 3,334 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,913,787 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,435,091 bales; exports to France 775,870 bales; exports to the Continent 2,423,739 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug 19—Evening.—Flour was neglected and weak and freely offered at prices; winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 10@3 60; patents $3 60@4 00; Minnesota clear $3 65@3 25; patents $3 65@4 40; low extras $2 50@3 10; city mills $4 00@4 20; patents $4 40@4 65. Southern flour dull and weak; common to fair extra $2 10@2 90; good to choice $3 00@3 65. Wheat dull and easier, with options; No 2 red in store and at elevator 69¾c; afloat 71¼c; options were moderately active and weak at ⅝c decline; No. 2 red May 75½c; August 69⅝c; September 70c; October 70½c; December 72⅝c. Corn—spot fairly act and lower, closing firm; No. 2 at elevator 46¾; afloat 47⅝c; options were dull and weak at ⅝@1c decline; September 44¼c; October 43½; December 38½c. Oats—spot dull and firmer; options dull and easy; August 25½c; September 24⅝; October 24½c; May 29⅝c; spot prices—No. 2 26½c; No. 2 white 30c; mixed Western 27@28c. Hay quiet and weak; shipping 65@70c; good to choice 80@90c. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c. Beef dull; family $11 00@11 25; extra mess $8 00; beef hams slow and easy at $16 50@17 00; tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess $16 00@18 00; cut meats quiet, steady; pickled bellies 7c; shoulders 5½@5¾c; hams 9@9½; middles nominal. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $6 50; city $6 25 asked; September $6 52; refined lard firmer; Continent $7 00; South America $7 25; compound $4 75@5 25. Pork quiet and firm; mess $11 25@11 75. Butter was quiet and about steady; State dairy 12@18½c; creamery 19½@20c; Western dairy 9½@13c; Elgins 20c. Tallow strong and scarce; city 4½c bid; country 4½@4¾c. Cotton seed oil about steady; crude 24c; yellow prime 27c asked; do off grade 26½@26¾. Petroleum fairly active; refined New York $7 10; Philadelphia $7 05; do in bulk $4 55@4 60. Rice steady, quiet; domestic, fair to extra 4½@6c; Japan 4@4½c. Molasses—foreign nominal; New Orleans, open kettle good to choice 26@32c, firm and demand fair. Peanuts firm. Coffee quiet and 5 to 10 points down; August $15 25, October $15 35; December $15 05; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $16 25. Sugar—raw firm and fairly active; fair refining 3c; refined fairly active and steady; off A 4@4⅜c; standard A 4 7-16@4⅝c; cut-loaf 5 1-16@5½c; crushed 5 1-16@5½c; granulated 4 7-16@4¾c. Freights to Liverpool nominal; cotton per steamer 5-64d; grain per steamer 1¾d bid and 2d asked.

CHICAGO, August 19—Cash quotations: Flour was dull and feeling barely steady; prices favoring buyers. Wheat—No. 2 spring 64⅞@65c; No. 2 red 64⅞@65c. Corn—No. 2 39¾@39½c. Oats—No. 2 20⅝@21c. Mess pork, per 100 bbls, $10 00@10 05. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 15@6 20. Short ribs sides, per 100 lbs $6 00@6 05. Dry salted shoulders boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 62½@5 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $6 62@6 75. Whiskey, per gallon, $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—No. 2 August 65¾@66, 66, 64¼, 64¼@64⅝; September 66⅜@66⅝, 66⅝, 64⅞, 64⅞@65c; December 68½@68¾, 68¾, 67⅜, 67⅜c. Corn—August 39½@40, 40½, 38⅞, 38⅞@39c; September 38⅞, 39½, 39⅝, 38⅜, 38⅜@38½; December 33½, 33½, 31½, 31½@31⅝c; May 33⅞, 33⅞, 32⅜, 32⅜@32⅝c. Oats—No. 2 August 21½, 21½, 20½, 20½; September 21, 21, 20⅝, 20⅝c; May 24, 24½, 23⅜, 23⅜c. Pork—per bbl, September $9 95, 10 15, 9 90, 10 00; October $10 00, 10 15, 10 00, 10 00; January $10 40, 10 50, 10 35, 10 37½. Lard, per 100 lbs, September $6 17½, 6 22½, 6 15, 6 17½; October $6 22½, 6 27½, 6 22½, 6 25; January $6 20, 6 20, 6 15, 6 17½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, September $5 95, 6 10, 5 90, 6 05; October $5 97, 6 15, 5 97½, 6 10; January $5 35, 5 35, 5 32½, 5 32½.

BALTIMORE, August 19—Flour dull Western superfine $2 60@2 85; do extra $2 90@3 30; family $3 35@3 70; winter wheat patent $3 75@3 90; spring do $3 85@4 10; do straight $3 60@3 70. Wheat quiet and easy; No. 2 red spot 68½@68½c; August 68½@68½c; September 69@69½c; December 72@72½c; Steamer No. 2 red 65@65½c. Southern wheat by sample 69@70½c; do on grade 66½@69½c. Corn—cash firm and futures easy; mixed spot 45¾@46c; August 45¼@45½c; September 45@45¼c; year 38c asked; January 37½c. Southern white 44@45c; do yellow 48c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 27@27½c; No. 2 mixed do 25@25½.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

August 19.—Galveston, steady at 7c, net receipts 318 bales (including 309 new); Norfolk, steady at 7¼c, net receipts 16 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¾c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7 9-16c, net receipts — bales, Wilmington, firm at 7¼c, receipts 9 bales Philadelphia, firm at 7¾, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7c, net receipts 127 — bales (including 1 new); New Orleans, steady at 7¼; net receipts 485 bales; Mobile, steady at 7¼c, net receipts 3 bales (including 1 new); Memphis, quiet at 7c, net receipts 5 bales; Augusta, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 51 bales; Charleston, firm at 7c, net receipts — bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Noon—Cotton quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,600 bales were American, speculation and exports 500 bales. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) August and September 3 57-64@3 56-64d; September and October 3 58-64@3 57-64d; October and November 3 59-64d; November and December 3 61-64@3 60-64d; December and January 3 62-64@3 61-64d; January and February 3 63-64@4d; February and March 4 1-64d; March and April 4 1-16d Futures quiet at the decline.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day 500 bales new dockets, and 100 bales old dockets.

4 P M—Cotton. American middling (l m c) August 3 55 64@3 56-64d seller; August and September 3 55-64@3 56-64d seller; September and October 3 56-64@3 57-64d seller; October and November 3 58 64d seller; November and December 3 59-64d seller; December and January 3 60-64d buyer; January and February 3 61-64@3 62-64d buyer; February and March 3 63-64d seller; March and April 4@4 1-64d seller; April and May 4 1-64@4 2-64d buyer; May and June 4 2-64@4 3-64d. Futures closed barely steady at the decline.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Point Caswell, master.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Point Caswell, master.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1895.

SCHOONERS.

Bertha H, 138 tons, Le Cain, Petit Goaive, Hayti, R. W. W. Hicks

Alert (Br), 438 tons Goode, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Purcell Building,

Wilmington, N. C.

Are now handling a few additional lines, such as

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS
COOK STOVES,
RANGES,
Garden Hose
Lawn Mowers.

They undoubtebly have the finest Cream Freezer and the lowest price Lawn Mowers ever brought to this market.

GOOD GOODS and SQUARE DEALING is their motto with those they sell to as well as those from whom they buy.

14 North Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

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MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

DUCRO'S ALIMENTARY ELIXIR

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES

AND AS A

Preventive for Typhoid, Malarial

Agts: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York

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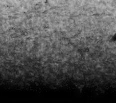

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The Morning Star.

YOUNG MISS.

Young miss, she gone ter meetin
  A-lookin fit ter kill.
She dress up so, she make a show,
  She'll ketch dem beaux, she will.

She up en out 'fo' sun up,
  En all de cow she milk.
She stir roun some, en dat how come
  Young miss she dress in silk.

De rabbit say, "She comin,"
  En hol his ears up high.
De mockin' bird, he hear de word
  En sing as she go by.

Her han des sof' es peaches,
  Her face des red as rose,
En dat what make dem brier take
  En ketch on ter her cloze.

De sunbeam run 'longside er her,
  Des like it run a race.
De river stop its quollin
  En try ter steal her face.

En when she git in meetin
  De organ start ter play.
De preacher look en shut the book
  En dunno what ter say.

En yet she rise 'fo' sun up,
  En cook en sweep en milk.
She stir roun some, en dat how come
  Young miss she dress in silk.

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

A FINAL QUESTION.

"I received your letter yesterday," so she had written, "and it would be affectation of me to say I was surprised at the contents. Lack of observation in this matter has never, I believe, been charged against our sex, and we women of the stage are probably quicker to perceive than the rest. It will be best, I think, for you to come and see me. There are one or two things I want to ask you. I shall be at home all tomorrow afternoon."

When "tomorrow afternoon" came, she had given orders that she was out to every one else, and pulling up her chair to the fire composed herself to await his coming.

Outside the wind whistled furiously through the streets; the sky, a heavy mass of dull gray yellow, gave warning of a possible snowstorm to come. But the interior of the little drawing room was in contrast to the boisterous state of things without. If the one suggested tumult, the other was tranquillity personified. The fire burned steadily in the tiled grate, on the mat in front a gray coated Persian cat dozed peacefully, and the shriek of the wind that swept the streets so furiously outside was softened by the double windows into a soothing lullaby.

The woman's own face, as it peeped forth from amid the mass of cushions that cradled her head, was well in accord with her surroundings. Of the emotions that were surging over her brain, bringing joy one moment and unrest the next, it gave no sign. It was not for nothing that she had been six years on the stage.

When at length he was announced, she rose to greet him with an apparent indifference that was very far from expressing what she really felt.

Her visitor was a good looking young man, somewhere between the twenties and thirties, with intellect stamped firmly on his forehead and a suspicion of weakness round his mouth. As he took the hand she held out to him he made as if he would have raised it to his lips and kissed it. But the woman, perceiving his intention, drew the hand gently but firmly away. When he protested, she only smiled and pointed to a seat.

"No, no," she said, and there was a shade of impatience in her tone, "not that now. Afterward"—the smile played round her lips again—"perhaps."

"But really"—

"I asked you here to get an answer to certain questions which it is imperative should be answered before I can tell you whether I can marry you"—

He half rose from his seat.

"Then you care for me a little?" he began.

"I did not say so. You should not interrupt."

"I am sorry." He sank back into the chair again.

"As I was about to say, there are certain questions which, before I could make up my mind, it is absolutely necessary should be answered, and answered satisfactorily. I believe that you love me—in your own way—but that may not be enough for me. I must know exactly what that way is. If I marry at all, I mean that my marriage shall make me happy. There are a few women who never regret their marriage; there are thousands who if they understood what it was to be like would rather have thrown themselves into the sea than undergo its indignities. If I marry at all, I am going to be one of the few. Do you understand?"

"I would do anything—anything in the world to make you happy."

"That is what I am going to see," she answered, setting her face hard that he might not guess her emotion. "And the first thing I have to ask you, and I rely on you to answer honestly, is this: During the time I have been on the stage I have made not a few friends—women, I mean, they are the only possible kind—many of whom perhaps are not the sort of people a husband—the average husband—would choose his wife to associate with. The world would sneer, has often sneered, at their morality; society—your society—would not receive them. If they were famous, it would be otherwise. Fame excuses everything, even to the world. As it is, instead of fame they have only got notoriety. I say nothing for what the world would term the morality of these friends—possibly there is nothing to be said, though in any case they are mostly what the world has made them. I only know that this one thing apart, they are some of the best, the truest, the most generous friends a woman could have, and I honor them as such. And even to be your wife I could not give up my friends."

"Your friends are mine," he said simply.

"Despite the world? I warn you it may be unpleasant."

"Despite the world."

For a moment a solitary gleam of emotion lightened her grave face.

"You are more generous than the majority of your sex," she said.

"You set me the example," he answered.

She ignored the compliment and went on still in the same measured tones:

"I almost expected you to say that. The second question may try you more. I want to know if you love me well enough to contemplate my staying on the stage even if I am your wife. Will you be able to share me with the public? When you come home from your work at night tired, wanting a little companionship, worried it may be, how will you be able to put up with a long weary evening alone, joined to the knowledge that some few hundreds of people whom you have never seen, whom you never want to see, are enjoying, across the footlights, it is true, but still enjoying, the society of the woman who, though they may not know it, bears your name? Or, again, what when I have to go into the country? It will not be often, perhaps, for my name, as you know, is getting known now, and"—she smiled triumphantly—"they want me in London, but still even a Bernhardt tours at times, and you cannot—I do not want you to—shut your eyes to the fact that at least two months out of every year your wife will have to spend away from London. You see—you will pardon my frankness, and it is no blame to you—you are not a rich man, at least you are not a man of leisure. It will be impossible for you, like the husbands of many women in my profession, to journey with me from town to town, to accompany me on the occasions, and you must frankly recognize occasions when I may have, for a time, to leave England altogether. I love my work too dearly to be able ever to give it up. Existing with the mere placid, meaningless existence of the average married woman, I should be miserable in a week and a raving lunatic or a suicide in six months. If I marry, I marry only to love and to be loved—not to be imprisoned. It may be a great deal that I ask, or rather it may seem so to you, but at least I am honest. Take it or leave it, as you will."

She stood leaning against the mantelpiece, her head half turned toward him, her eyes gazing into his as if she would search his very soul.

He had listened to her throughout attentively, weighing her words well. And now when she paused he answered her without a moment's hesitation, speaking in tones that left on her mind no doubt of their genuineness, in a voice that, though low pitched, was singularly clear and impressive.

"I will answer your question," he said, "honestly, and I trust you will believe that what I say is true. Your art should always be your own, a thing apart. I do not ask you to give it up for me. I think it is because you are a real, living woman, not a mere painted doll or a possible paragon among housekeepers, that I love you at all. I know as well as you that without occupation you would be miserable, and I am proud of your talent, proud of your success. You talked of Bernhardt just now. Why should not the fame that has come to her come to you some day? Why should you not become in time one of the great actresses of the world? I should miss you every minute you were away—oh, so much! I would like, if I could, to have you with me every minute of time to the end of my life, but, believe me, I would never think of asking you to sacrifice your career to me. I suppose I am selfish—all men are—but I am not so selfish as that."

"You are good."

Her face had flushed a little, but it was in the same modulated tones that she went on to address him again.

"There remains," she said, "but one question more, and if the answer to that is what I hope it will be I shall be ready to become your wife. I don't suppose you ever dreamed of it—the outside public thinks it knows such a deal about the stage and really knows so little—but there are times—I do not say in the life of every woman who follows my profession, thank heaven for that—when the fact that she possesses a husband becomes a bar to her professional triumph, when, if only he were not there, she might embrace opportunities, achieve triumphs, that the very fact of his existence denies to her. I do not say that such cases are frequent; but, for all that, they exist. I pray that I may never find myself in such a terrible position—I think it indeed very unlikely—still as an honest woman it is impossible for me to blink the fact that such cases have been known before, may equally occur again.

"If I could trust myself to resist this temptation, should it occur, the question I am now going to put to you would not have been necessary. It is because I cannot, because I fear that if such an hour ever came to me ambition would triumph over what you men call, in all but your own sex, honor that I ask you now—and before God see that the answer you give me is true—whether, if I ever sank to that, you could forgive me? And remember that on your answer depends mine."

Her voice in her concluding sentences had sunk to a whisper, and the last words were almost inaudible. She turned her face away from the man and buried it in her hands, waiting.

And he, with a face from which all the color had died out, and lips that trembled in the opening, would fain have expostulated with her.

"It is not fair," he cried, "to ask me that. I do not believe such a case could be. If it were, you would never do it."

"I am waiting for your answer. What is it to be?"

The voice came brokenly from between her hands. Her face was still covered.

"It is impossible. It is unjust. Oh, dearest"—he stretched out his hands imploringly—"you would not ask me that?"

"I must. I do."

"I—oh, it is impossible! How can I answer you? It is horrible!"

"Your answer. Yours for mine."

She buried her face in her hands again.

* * * * * * * *

How long she stood like that she could never remember. It might have been minutes, it might have been hours. One does not measure the duration of a crisis by the hands of the clock.

The sound of a closing door recalled her to herself, and when she looked up the room was empty, and she knew that he was gone from her forever; that a chapter in her life had closed, never to be rewritten.

"My God," she sobbed, "how I loved him! How I loved him!"—Exchange.

Lightning.

As generally understood at present, remarks Dr. Lodge, in a contribution to The Engineering Magazine, lightning is an oscillatory discharge of enormous energy, which no copper rod, however thick and long, can really dispose of harmlessly—experimentally it can be shown, in fact, that when a lightning discharge takes place, even down such a rod as this, sparks may fly from it to all conductors near, capable of setting fire to any explosive compound or gas leak which they may chance to encounter. He therefore recommends for the protection of ordinary buildings the placing of a wire along all the gables and down all the corners, with perhaps a few in between along any prominent features, so as to inclose the building in a sort of wire network. Any metal serves equally well for the conductor, conductivity being unimportant in comparison with durability. Points or projections to the sky are useful to take the violence of the direct flash at its point of incidence in a cheap and conspicuous manner, and earth connections are desirable to save the foundation, the soil and the pipes therein from being damaged.

Gladness.

According to The Bookman, the best sentence in Ibsen's new play is this: "Labor and trouble one can always get through alone, but it takes two to be glad."

A FREAK OF NATURE.

The Navel Orange and How It Came to This Country.

The first navel orange was doubtless a freak or "sport," as horticulturists say. To make such a fruit by artifice would be impossible. It is abnormal even in the bud. The navel shows in the bud as early as the latter can be examined under the microscope. It may even be traced back to the flower, which is double—though that word does not express the idea very well, each blossom having a secondary blossom within it. In the developed fruit the navel is itself a secondary orange, in some specimens having a distinct skin surrounding it.

The two story orange is no novelty. A book on horticulture published in 1642 gives a picture of the navel orange and calls it "pomum Adami fœtum." This is the earliest reference known. The blossoms rarely have any pollen, and the fruit is usually, though not always, seedless. The variety is reproduced by budding. Where it originated is not known with certainty, but it was probably in southern Asia. Thence it was brought to the region of the Mediterranean and eventually diffused over the world. A lady who had traveled in Brazil told Mr. Saunders, chief gardener of the department of agriculture, about the orange, which she had seen in that country. Acting on this information, Mr. Saunders told a Star reporter that he sent to Bahia and secured a dozen young budded trees. These reached the United States in 1870, being the first navel orange trees known here.

From these trees others were propagated. One of the first batch thus obtained is now in the orange house of the department of agriculture. In 1873 two of the trees were sent to Mrs. L. C. Tibbets of Riverside, Cal. At the same time others were sent to Florida. But those planted in California fruited more quickly and were the first to attract attention. It soon became evident that the climate of that state was better suited to the cultivation of this variety. In Florida it is not sufficiently productive—i. e., does not bear freely enough to be profitable. Nevertheless the finest navel oranges come from Florida, though they are not so handsome as those from California.—Washington Star.

Safe Offer.

"Did you ever hear of Nocash's most generous offer to the town of Littleton?"

"No. What was it?"

"He offers to give the town $500,000 for a free library if the citizens will raise a similar amount."

"But Nocash is not worth $500,000."

"Neither are the citizens of Littleton."—Boston Herald.

A Broad Hint.

He—Everything Scribbler writes seems to go.

She (yawning)—Well, I wish he'd write something about you.—New York Ledger.

JAPANESE JOSSES.

The Interesting and Diversified Collection of a Curio Dealer.

Lafcadio Hearn writes in The Atlantic of a visit to a Japanese curio dealer, who shows him his collection of josses. He says:

In the dusk of the great godown the spectacle was more than weird; it was apparitional. Arhats and Buddhas and Bodhisattvas and the shapes of a mythology older than they filled all the shadowy space, not ranked by hierarchies, as in a temple, but mingled without order, as in a silent panic. Out of the wilderness of multiple heads and broken aureoles and hands uplifted in menace or in prayer, a shimmering confusion of dusty gold half lighted by cobwebbed air holes in the heavy walls, I could at first discern little. Then, as the dimness cleared, I began to distinguish personalities. I saw Kwannon of many forms, Jezo of many names, Shaka, Yakushi, Amida, the Buddhas and their disciples. They were very old, and their art was not all of Japan, nor of any one place or time. There were shapes from Korea, China, India—treasures brought over sea in the rich days of the early Buddhist missions. Some were seated upon lotus flowers, the lotus flowers of the apparitional birth. Some rode leopards, tigers, lions or monsters mystical, typifying lightning, typifying death. One, triple headed and many handed, sinister and splendid, seemed moving through the gloom on a throne of gold, uplifted by a phalanx of elephants. Fudo I saw, shrouded and shrined in fire, and Maya-Fujin, riding her celestial peacock, and strangely mingling with these Buddhist visions, as in the anachronism of a Limbo, armored effigies of daimio and images of the Chinese sages. There were huge forms of wrath, grasping thunderbolts and rising to the roof, the Deva kings, like impersonations of hurricane power, the Ni-O, guardians of long vanished temple gates. Also there were forms voluptuously feminine. The light grace of the limbs folded within their lotus cups, the suppleness of the fingers numbering the numbers of the good law, were ideals possibly inspired in some forgotten time by the charm of an Indian dancing girl. Shelved against the naked brickwork above, I could perceive multitudes of lesser shapes; demon figures with eyes that burned through the dark like the eyes of a black cat, and figures half man, half bird, winged and beaked like eagles—the Tengu of Japanese fancy.

"Well?" queried the curio dealer, with a chuckle of satisfaction at my evident surprise.

"It is a very great collection," I responded.

He clapped his hand on my shoulder and exclaimed triumphantly in my ear, "Cost me $50,000."

But the images themselves told me how much more was their cost to forgotten piety, notwithstanding the cheapness of artistic labor in the east; also they told me of the dead millions whose pilgrim feet had worn hollow the steps leading to their shrines, of the buried mothers who used to suspend little baby dresses before their altars, of the generations of children taught to murmur prayers to them, of the countless sorrows and hopes confided to them. Ghosts of the worship of centuries had followed them into exile. A thin, sweet odor of incense haunted all the dusty place.

His New Porter.

A good story is told at the expense of a prominent Chestnut street hotel keeper. Employed as a porter about the hotel was an elderly man named Mike, who had been an attaché of the hotel for eight years. His most prominent feature, and one of which he was very proud, was a beard of luxuriant growth. One day last week the proprietor of the hostelry was pacing the lobby when Mike happened to pass. The proprietor was in a very disagreeable frame of mind, and he stopped and looked at Mike with an evil light in his eye.

"Come here, you!" he yelled at the porter. "How long have you been here?"

"Nigh on to eight years, sor."

"Well, you've been here long enough. You needn't come back tomorrow. I'm tired of seeing you about."

The poor porter was thunderstruck. He went to his friend, the day clerk, and told him all about it. "What'll Oi do?" said he. "Oi've a woife an family for t' support, an Oi can't get another job."

The clerk thought for a moment and then said suddenly:

"I have it. You go home and shave off your beard, and then go to the boss and tell him you heard he needed a porter."

Mike followed this advice the next day and secured the situation, becoming his own successor. The proprietor has never suspected the trick.—Philadelphia Record.

A Dainty Striped Bass.

"Fish in captivity," said a man of long acquaintance with fishes, "often become very tame, and sometimes they develop peculiarities. In an aquarium that I was connected with once, some years ago, we had in a table tank six striped bass, varying from 6 to 13 inches in length. Five of these bass used to feed ravenously, but the sixth one, the biggest of all, would wait. The five would rush up and hustle for the food when it was put in the water; the big one would lie down in one corner and not come up at all. I thought he must be off his feed, and I thought I'd have to get some delicacy for him.

"But one day when I had fed the others, the big one still lying on the bottom, I tapped on the side of the tank and held out a live killie. He came up and took the killie sharply. There wasn't anything the matter with him; he was all right, and I couldn't account for his holding back except that he considered it beneath his dignity to come up then and scramble with the rest for the food thrown in the tank, and that he preferred to wait.

"After that regularly I fed the big bass separately. After I had put the food for the rest in the tank I would hold out his, and he would come up and take it out of my hands. I fed him in this way every day for four months, until we lost him and all the rest of the fish in this tank by an accident."—New York Sun.

Speaking American.

A young Boston student writes from Germany that he, together with an American friend, recently went into a restaurant. The waitress, a pretty girl, listened to the conversation, and finally overcoming her curiosity asked, "Are you Englishmen?" "No," was the answer. "We are Americans." "But you were speaking English just now, weren't you?" said the girl. "Yes, we all have to learn to speak English in school, but we generally speak American, especially as the Indians don't know any English," replied the Boston man, with a wink at his friend. "Oh, won't you speak a little American?" said the girl. "My cousin is there, but I never heard any of the language." "All right; here goes then: Allegany, polychunkinnig moosac algonquin winnepeesockeei big indjin eat much drink heap sight more e pluribus unum hurrah for Blaine winnechusikolcut cocachulunk Manhattan." "Minnehaha?" said the other student. "Immovero," said No. 1 glibly, "Pax vobiscum." "But what does it all mean, what you have just said?" asked the unsuspecting girl. "Oh, just that you were very pretty." And fraulein tripped off, blushing.—Boston Courier.

A Knowing Collie.

A collie in Scotland, whom I know well, is in the habit of fetching from his master's room slippers, cap, keys or anything he is sent for. One day, sent on the usual errand, he did not reappear. His master followed and found that the door of the bedroom had blown to, and the dog was a prisoner. Some days later he was again told to fetch something, and as the wind was high his master, after a few minutes' delay, followed him. He found him in the act of fixing the door firmly back with the doormat, which he had rolled up for the purpose, and having taken this precaution the prudent animal proceeded to look for the slippers. This same collie, when walking with me, ran on in front and rang the gate bell of the house to which I was going, so that I had not to wait when I arrived there.—London Spectator.

Milton has carefully marked, in his Satan, the intense selfishness which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven.—Coleridge.

The Delaware bay gave its name to the state. The bay was named from Thomas West, Lord Delaware.

Jutland was originally Juteland, or the land of the Jutes, a Gothic tribe.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

How to Read Character From the Varying Expressions of Face.

To every sincere and thoughtful student of physiognomy the human face is practically an open book, in which he is easily able to read by its fixed and native peculiarities or its ever varying expressions the mind and character of its possessor. For the instruction of those who may be interested in this important science it is the purpose of the writer of this article to briefly rehearse some of the more salient signs of the face, which are, to the physiognomist, unerring indications of character. The eye is a very expressive organ. Take first its form. Large eyes in a small face usually indicate a spiteful, vindictive nature. Fullness below the eyes is an invariable token of the gift of ready and fluent speech.

Oblique eyes generally go with untruthfulness and want of principle. Eyes that are always half closed indicate innate shrewdness and oftentimes insincerity. Slow moving eyes are generally tokens of forethought and business ability; their owners are generally economical, but not to the point of avarice. Eyes that reveal the whole of the pupil are salient signs of a fickle, impulsive temperament, with indecision of character. When the eyebrows are regularly arched and dark and heavy it is an indication of sound judgment. Eyes which show a circle of pure white round the pupil belong to persons of sterling character and blameless life. Next take the color of the eye. Black, sparkling eyes are generally united with good taste, refinement and penetration. Large, clear blue eyes indicate activity and versatility of mind. Dull blue eyes, especially when they are small and retreat far back beneath the brows, are signs of a frigid, self contained, suspicious nature. Small black eyes, beneath heavy brows, are usually associated with a deductive mind and shrewdness. Gray eyes betoken a prudent and reserved person. Full, clear blue eyes generally accompany a bright, vivacious, ardent temperament. Brown eyes are an invariable index to an amiable, lovable disposition. Black eyes are in every sense the heritage of the rash and impetuous folk. The nose also is not without its significant signs. A pointed nose is generally the property of a person who interests himself unduly in other folks' business.

Narrow, thin nostrils imply small lung power and low vitality. Nostrils that are wide and full indicate healthy lungs and natural vigor. When wrinkles are seen constantly on the side of the nasal organ its owner is of an avaricious and grasping nature. A nose whose point turns skyward is often a sign of a tyrannical and coercive disposition. Large noses are invariably associated with great capacity, but whether for weal or woe is decided by certain other salient points.

The forehead of a person is likewise very suggestive of character. A long forehead indicates intelligence; a short forehead, activity. A conspicuous forehead invariably shows great penetrative and executive ability.—New York Journal.

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For terms, certificates of eminent physicians, of former guests, etc., write for descriptive pamphlet.

J. H. CHAPMAN,
Manager.

my 26 2m

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R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.
June 2 tf

Cleveland Springs

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J. B. WILKINSON, Proprietor,
June 25 tf Shelby, N. C.

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Norfolk & Western R. R....3 miles.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.....4 miles.

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WILL OPEN JUNE 1st.

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Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo,
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Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel,
Diabetes, Kidney Affections,
Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia,
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Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

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CURRENTS, all prices, all grades.
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We would like to call special attention to our assortment of the above goods.

CHEESE—Switzer, Roquefort, Neufchetel, Framage de Bric, Edam, Pineapple, English Dairy and American Cream. All fresh and of finest quality.

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Cakes and Crakers. A beautiful variety of all kinds, too great an assortment to specify. Will have to be seen to be appreciated.

The above are only a few of our specialties. Our assortment is complete and we invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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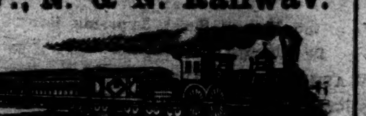

In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 6	NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND *5	SOUTH BOUND 7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv....Surry street...Ar	6 50	A M
10 43	3 47	Lv..Jacksonville Lv	4 30	10 42
11 22	4 20	Lv..Maysville...........Lv	3 20	10 09
11 43	4 33	Lv..Pollocksville.......Lv	3 00	9 55
12 25	5 10	Ar..Newbern Lv	2 20	9 20
	6 37	Ar— Morehead City— Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager.

June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56 a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 2.48 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.31 p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.20 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 8.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkins 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.20 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00 p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.03 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.20 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7 35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.25 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.20 a m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 7.00 p m, arrive Bishopville 7 39 p m. Lucknow 8.10 p m, returning leave Lucknow 6.30 a m, Bishopville 7 00 a m; arrive Elliott 7 38 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 00 p m, arrives Dillon 6.18 p m, Latta 6.31 p m, Pee Dee 6.53 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Dunbar 7 50 p m, returning leave Dunbar 6 30 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7.30 a m, 8.15 a m, 7.25 p m, arrive Darlington 8.05 a m, 8.55 a m, 7.50 p m, Hartsville 8.45 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m, leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Hartsville 4.30 a m, Darlington 6.05 p m, 4.30 p m, 5.25 a m, arrive Florence 6.45 p m, 5 p m, 6 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.03 p m, 11.03 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 12.53 a m, Rowland 6.00 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.35 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.28 p m.

Trains lve Pregnall's 3.15 p m, Summerton 4.47 p m, Sumter 6.15 p m, Darlington 7.55 p m, Bennettsville 8.54 p m, arrive Hamlet 9.50 p m. Returning leave Hamlet 6.50 a m, Bennettsville 7.11 a m, Darlington 8 11 a m., Sumter 9.45 a m, Summerton 10 40 a m, arrive Pregnall's 12.15 p m. Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 12 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

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Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 20 D&W tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 23, 1895

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
5 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington ...Lve	9 05 a. m
2 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	12 15 p m
2 15 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 45
"	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	
12 50 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	2 16 "
10 50 a m	Lv......Climax.......Lv	4 19 p. m
10 20 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	4 50 "
10 11 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	5 00 "
9 28 "	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	5 55 "
8 59 a m	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	6 25 "
8 55 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	6 20 "
8 29 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	6 58 "
7 05 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	8 25 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 15 a. m
6 12 "	Ar......Maxton.. .. Lv	9 29 "
5 40 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 51 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville... Ar	10 55

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 00 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. .Lv	5 50 a. m
4 20 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	7 35 "
3 00 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	8 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 15 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison.............................	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale..........................	1 35 "
Arrive Greensboro.........................	2 40

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

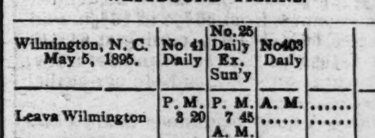
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

my 18 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 50	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 00 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

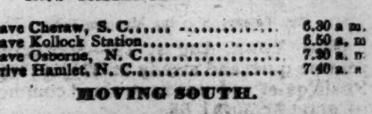
Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mrg. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Sept. 23, 1894

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C..............	6.30 a. m.
Leave Kollock Station..............	6.50 a. m
Leave Osborne, N. C..............	7.20 a. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C..............	7.40 a. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C..............	8.40 a. m
Arrive Osborne, N. C..............	9.00 a. m
Leave Kollock Station..............	9.30 a. m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C..............	9.50 a. m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

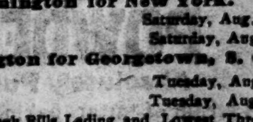
sep 25 tf MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, Aug. 17
CROATAN,	Saturday, Aug. 24

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday, Aug. 17
ONEIDA,	Saturday, Aug. 24

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, Aug. 13
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, Aug. 20

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For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. aug 11 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

The New York Sun's Review of the Situation in Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug 19—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined four to five points, recovered this and advanced three points, lost this and declined one point, then rallied and closed unchanged for some months, while others remained one point lower for the day, with tone quiet and the sales 75,400 bales. Liverpool advanced one point, but lost this and closed barely steady at the declins of one point for the day; spot sales were 8,000 bales at hardening but unchanged prices. New Orleans declined three to four points, but became steady later on. Manchester was quiet; yarns steady; New Orleans advanced 1-16c; other Southern markets were quiet but firm. Spot prices here were unchanged, with sales of 221 for spinning and deliveries contract of 500 bales. The ports received 953 bales, against 769 this day last week and 2,881 last year. There was a heavy rainfall in South Carolina and Georgia, a rather copious precipitation in Mississippi and some rain in Texas. The rainfall for the forty-eight hours was 1.75 inches at Columbia; .76 at Cuero; .16 at Ballinger; .40 at Beeville; .46 at Lampasas; .88 at Kerrville, and .04 at Houston, Corsicana and Orange. Many of the above points are in Southern Texas, where rain was needed.

To-day's features: Although prices at one time was higher, they subsequently reacted, owing to a weaker tone in the English market and rains in Southern Texas, where they were needed. Still, they ended at about where they stood at the close Saturday, because it is believed that Southern Texas needs a good deal more rain. In some parts of the cotton belt the rain fall seems to be rather top heavy, but the Texas weather news is watched with more interest than that from any other State. Bulls profess confidence in the future of the market on the ground that trade is brisk and the crop is likely to be much smaller than that of last year.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Corn and Oats Closed Lower—Pork Products Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, August 19.—A strong tone in corn furnished influence in wheat at the start. Whilst the different cities are reporting their supplies for the visible supply statement, the market hung fire, but when all points were heard from and the totals showed a decrease of 947,00 bushels, the last vestige of strength disappeared and from that time until the close there was a gradual settling downward, the close showing a loss of 1¼@1⅛c for the day. September wheat opened from 66⅝c to 66⅜c, sold between 66⅝@64⅝c, closing at 64⅞@65c—1¼@1⅜c lower than Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛c per bushel lower.

Corn—A good beginning made a bad ending in corn to-day. September corn opened firm at 39⅛@38⅝c, sold between 39⅝, 38⅜@38⅛c, closing at the latter—⅜@⅛c under Saturday. The cash market was easy and ⅜c per bushel lower.

Oats—September oats closed ⅛c under Saturday. Cash oats were weak and ⅛@⅛c per bushel lower.

Provisions—A steady market for provisions was noted to-day. The steady feeling was, however, at an improvement on the closing quotations of Saturday. The stock yards reported a stronger hog market, both at the opening and the close and operators in product were inclined to take heed of that condition. There was not much doing, however, and the trade presented no new or startling developments. At the close September pork was 10c. higher than Saturday. September lard 2½c. higher and September ribs 15c. higher.

CHURCH RIOT.

One Man Badly Injured and Six Others Hurt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 19.—There was a riot at St. Peter and St. Paul's Catholic Church on Messanie street yesterday. As a result one man was fatally injured and six others are badly used up, the injuries of two being serious. Chas. Weircyorek is fatally injured, and Tony Fordyce and Simon Wagon are seriously injured.

There is a faction of the church opposed to the priest, and these men attempted to break up the services. Several arrests were made, but the ringleaders succeeded in getting away.

The conflict was short but severe. The first blows evoked the screams of women in the congregation and brought in the police. With the advent of the blue coats the belligerents scattered, leaving a half dozen behind who were too badly injured to move.

WAGES ADVANCED

Of Employes in Michigan Copper Mines.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CALUMET, August 19.—Employes of the Calumet, Hecla, Tamarack, Tamarack Junior, Osceola and Kearsarge, all copper mines, have been notified of an increase in wages, dating from August 1, amounting in some instances to 10 per cent. Over 5,000 men are employed at the mines in question. All but two of the Lake Superior copper mines have now raised wages since August 1st.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

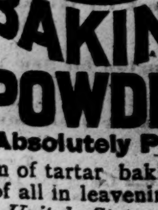
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27¼@27¾c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 50@1 55.

CHARLESTON, August 19.—Spirits turpentine quoted firm at 24¾c; receipts 81 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 05@1 15; receipts 254 barrels.

SAVANNAH, August 19.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¼c for regulars; sales 1,500 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with no sales reported.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

DEATH OF JUDGE STRONG,

Late of the United States Supreme Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Associate Justice Strong (retired), of the U. S. Supreme Court, died at Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., to-day. The direct cause of his death was paralysis, but he has been much an invalid during many years.

William Strong, son of the Rev. Wm. Lighthouse Strong, was born in Somers, Tolland county, Connecticut, May 6, 1808. He was educated at the Plainfield Academy and Yale College, graduating at the age of twenty years. After a brief career as school teacher he returned to New Haven and graduated from the law school of Yale. Removing thence to Philadelphia he was admitted to the bar in 1832. The young lawyer chose Reading, Pa., for his home and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1847, having taken an active interest, he was elected to represent the district in Congress, and served two terms. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and in 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania for a term of fifteen years. On October 1st, 1868, he resigned that position and resumed his practice at the bar.

While a member of the Supreme Court of that State the deceased Justice won a reputation for judicial learning that extended far beyond its limits and when, in 1870, President Grant transmitted his name with that of the late Justice Bradley to the Senate for confirmation as Associate Justices for the Supreme Court of the United States, there was a very general feeling of satisfaction among the members of his profession.

On the 15th of January, 1872, Mr. Justice Strong announced the decision of the court affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender acts, and Justice Bradley concurred in a lengthy opinion. But the legal tender question was not the only one of importance growing out of the war in the settlement of which Mr. Justice Strong took a prominent part. The constitutional amendments intended to crystalize and preserve the results of the war, and the Congressional legislation necessary to give these constitutional provisions force and effect, were before the court. In Bigelow vs. Forrest, Mr. Justice Strong prepared the decision, announcing that under the confiscation act of July 17th, 1862, a decree and sale only established a confiscation during the life of the one for whose offence the land was condemned and sold. In Tennessee vs. Davis, he delivered the opinion of the court establishing the principle that the judicial power of the United States embraced alike civil and criminal cases arising under the constitution and the laws of the United States and that their removal from a State to a Federal Court was no invasion of State domain or power. In Virginia vs, Rives, he also prepared the opinion of the court holding that the effect of the Constitution which authorized the enactment of the statutes for the removal into the Federal Court of civil suits or prosecutions against any person who was denied or could not enforce in State courts any rights secured to him by any law providing for the equal rights of citizens of the United States, was to place the colored race, in respect to civil rights, upon a level with the whites. In *ex parte* Virginia, Judge Strong announced the decision of the court, that whoever, by virtue of public position under a State Government, deprived another of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denied or took away the equal protection of the laws, violated the constitutional provisions; that his act, as such officer, was the act of the State; that power was given to Congress to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, and that such legislation must act, not upon the abstract thing called the State, but upon the persons who are agents of the State.

DEFENDER VS. VIGILANT.

Preparations for the Trial Races—The First to Take Place To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The final preparations have been made for the first of the trial races to determine what yacht shall meet the challenger for the American cup, and the Defender and Vigilant will meet off Sandy Hook for a battle royal. Both yachts are in better trim than ever before, and both will be sailed to the limit of their abilities. Without question the Defender has been held back, and while probably no jockeying has been intended, the syndicate boat has not shown her full ability to go. The newness of her spars, sails and fittings has made her people cautious about subjecting her to the heavy strain that she must endure when pushed. Now that her sails have been stretched and rigging gradually made taut, the boat is ready for her full powers to be tested. She has her big 105-foot boom and largest Herreschoff mainsail aboard, and is now equipped as she will be for the international races, provided she is chosen to defend the cup.

The race to-morrow will be one of two which are set by the America's cup committee to determine which is the best yacht to meet Lord Dunraven's challenger. General Paine's Jubilee will not take part in the trials, and the contest will be between the Defender and the Vigilant. Should one boat win to-morrow's race and the other boat the second race, a third race may be fixed up for Saturday. From the showing that the Defender has already made in her races with the Vigilant, there is little doubt that she will be selected to meet Valkyrie III. The race to-morrow, wind and weather permitting, will be started at 11 a. m., from either Sandy Hook Lightship, nine miles outside of Sandy Hook, or the Scotland Lightship, four miles out, and will be over one of the two international courses.

The courses will be ten miles to windward or leeward and return, and a triangle with probably 7 miles to the leg. Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the America's cup committee, said today that the course in the trial race tomorrow will be ten miles to windward or leeward and return, the committee reserving the right to order the boats to go over the course the second time if they deem it advisable to do so.

Hitherto the races have been of thirty miles distance, and this shortening to twenty miles is altogether an innovation. As to the distance of each leg in the triangular race of Thursday, Commodore Smith was not positive, but he thought the committee might decide on seven miles, or twenty miles in all.

The America's cup committee and the regatta committee, of the New York Yacht Club, will view the race from the fast ocean-going tug Luckenback. There will be a big attendance of steam and sailing yachts and excursion steamers and a large number of spectators, for, now that the Valkyrie III is here interest in the performance of the Defender is increasing daily.

The Bank of Tacoma, Wash., formerly the Tacoma Trust & Savings Co., has made a voluntary assignment. The statement shows cash on hand to be $444, and total liabilities $379,000, of which $229,000 is city money.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN A HOTEL AT DENVER.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and a Number of Others Injured—Fire Broke Out in the Ruins—Many Unfortunates Roasted to Death.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENVER, COL., August 19.—The Gumry hotel on Lawrence street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, was demolished by an explosion which occurred shortly after midnight this morning. The explosion took place in the rear portion of the building and its cause has not yet been ascertained. There was no warning of the sudden disaster and it is certain that a number of guests and employes lost their lives in the ruins, the building being a complete wreck. To add to the horror of the situation, the ruins of the big building took fire and many of the unfortunates who were not killed outright by the crash were slowly roasted to death. Their screams and pleadings that they be killed to save them from torture by fire were piteous in the extreme, but the terror-stricken bystanders were powerless to render them any aid.

Among those known to have perished are the following: Mr. Greiner, assistant superintendent of the State Capitol; Mrs. Greiner, wife of the above; Peter Gumry, proprietor of the hotel; Mrs. Peter Gumry, wife of the above; Geo. Burt, a Rock Island railroad conductor.

The ruins are twenty feet deep, and under them are at least twelve bodies; how many more is not known. The front of the building is standing, but in the back and centre is the scene of the terrible devastation of the explosion. The north wall is still standing, but a huge crack warns that a fall may be expected at any moment. Directly in the path of this fall is buried at least eight bodies.

LATER—Probably twenty-five men, women and children perished by an explosion of the boiler in the Gumry Hotel, on Lawrence street, shortly after midnight this morning. Half a dozen others are injured at the hospital. Eight burned and crushed bodies are at the morgue. Ten more are known to be buried in the ruins, but seventeen persons are reported missing altogether. With a deafening sound and terrific force the entire rear portion of the building was demolished. The rear and side-walls crumbled like a toy house. Soon afterwards the mass of timbers, brick and furniture caught fire, cremating many of the victims who lay pinioned and helpless amid the blazing pile. Their piteous appeals for help could not be responded to because of the flames.

The latest information regarding the catastrophe is that a 17-year-old boy, Elmer Pierce, who was temporarily placed in charge of the boiler, was responsible for the explosion. With the boiler almost at white heat, he let cold water into it, causing an immediate explosion. He escaped uninjured, and to-night was being hunted by angry people.

Few people other than the firemen, the hastily summoned rescue corps and policemen remained near the scene to witness the recovery of the horribly burned and distorted bodies.

M. E. Letson, who was the first live man taken from the ruins, slept on the third floor and when found was encased in a mass of mortar and brick that nearly allowed freedom of movement. Chief Robert, of the Fire Department, first discovered him and rapidly began the removal of the tons of material that seemed to rest directly upon his body. In heartrending appeals he begged for something with which to end his life. The rescuers worked with a will, and in two hours had succeeded in removing enough plaster and bricks from the apparently lifeless body to allow his removal. His lower limbs were crushed but he will survive his terrible ordeal.

At 10 a. m. a woman's hand protruded from among a pile of building material. A space was cleared around it and when the form was revealed it was discovered that she was dead. Lying beside the body was the corpse of a child.

The firemen kept bravely at work, superintended by Mayor McMurray and Police Commissioners Hogle, Church and Wilson. In the afternoon women volunteers came with refreshments for the workers.

At 5 a. m. the body of an unknown man was recovered and taken to the morgue. It was thought to be that of J. J. McClosky. Half an hour later the remains of Conductor Burt were discovered. Earlier were found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Greinier, clasped in an embrace of death, amid tons of debris. They had undoubtedly died from suffocation as their features were clear and their limbs in repose. The left arm of Mr. Greinier was thrown across his wife's face, his forefinger raised like a danger signal.

Excitement in the city to-night is at a high pitch. Throngs of people crowd police headquarters and the morgue to search for missing friends.

A FATAL MISHAP.

A Grocer Shot and Killed by a Trap-Gun He Had Set for Thieves.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SUFFOLK, VA., August 19.—Benj. E. Cross, an East Washington street grocer, was shot by a trap-gun Saturday night, sustaining injuries which terminated fatally Sunday. His store had recently been robbed, and thinking to be prepared for the next marauders Cross set an old army musket in the rear heavily charged with No. 2 shot, and with a delicately arranged wire attachment to the trigger. About midnight when he had put out the lights and was preparing to close the doors he walked to the rear for a package, and forgetting the trap-gun, struck the wire which discharged the piece, sending the load of shot through the leg near the knee. The limb was nearly severed, parts of the flesh and muscles being torn away and imbedded in the wall. Blood flowed profusely from the lacerated arteries, and before physicians arrived the vital fluid was too nearly exhausted to admit of his resuscitation.

NEGRO THIEVES.

One of the Gang Captured and Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

By Telegragh to the Morning Star.

OTSEGO, MICH., August 19.—Samuel Sheeler, a colored thief who broke into the house of a Mrs. Smith here last night and robbed and attempted to assault her, was arrested at Plainwell this morning. A crowd gathered around the jail with a rope and forced an entrance. They placed the rope around the negro's neck and dragged him from his cell. As the noose drew tight the fellow confessed and implicated in the robberies several other negroes, whom he said could be found in a swamp near here. A posse went out to search for them. The gang was located two miles from town and began firing on their pursuers in an attempt to escape. All neighboring towns have been notified and the gang will be killed if it does not surrender.

There is still talk of lynching Sheeler and he will probably be removed to Allegan.

TO Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

THE MOST VIGOROUS EVER KNOWN IN THE STATE

Opened at Louisville With a Joint Debate by the Democratic and Republican Candidates For Governor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 19.—The opening of the most vigorous political campaign ever known in the Commonwealth of Kentucky was made at the auditorium to-night in the presence of 6,000 people, by a joint debate of three hours between Gen. P. Watt Hardin and Col William O. Bradley, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor respectively.

The assemblage was the most representative that was ever gathered in this State on a political occasion, and the enthusiasm that burst forth during the speaking was such as could only be expected from intense partisans. The auditorium was equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, there being about 3,000 representatives of each party present. The vast hall was filled a half hour before the time set for the opening of the debate, and the stage held 400 prominent men of each party and newspaper men from all over the country. The presence of so many was an indication of the deep interest that is being taken in the campaign in Kentucky.

Mayor Henry S. Tyler presided, introducing the speakers. Among the prominent politicians present were Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, and the other candidates for the U. S. Senate, except Senator Blackburn.

In opening his speech Gen. Hardin said that he was not present to answer for himself with cunning, evasive diplomacy, but to do battle boldly and bravely for the principles of Democracy. After reiterating his allegiance to the principles of Democracy and declaring them necessary to the welfare of this country, he touched lightly upon the financial issue, saying that the Republicans with an impudence that would be surprising in any other party claimed that there were divisions in the Democratic ranks over the currency question.

"There were some who had opinions somewhat different from those expressed by the London agents in this country," said General Hardin. "There was some division of opinion when they came together in the State Convention. I was one of them. I plead guilty. I have never evaded a duty or shirked a responsibility. I have boldly uttered and honestly advanced my convictions."

He then for half an hour excoriated the record of the Republican party, speaking only of national affairs. He then said that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, was an act of treason to our country.

LIGHT-WEIGHTS FIGHT.

Owen Zeigler, of America, and Stanton Abbott, of England—Battle for the International Championship—Won by Zeigler in the Twentieth Round.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, MD., August 19.—Owen Zeigler, the recognized champion of America, and Stanton Abbott, the English champion, met in a 20-round bout before the Eureka Athletic Club to-night. The contest was intended to practically decide the light-weight championship of the world, and attracted large delegations from nearby cities. The men weighed in this afternoon at 3 o'clock when it was found that Abbott was one pound under weight—132—but Zeigler tipped the scales at 137¼. Abbott claimed the $100 forfeit, according to the articles of agreement which, for a long time, Zeigler refused to allow. He finally gave in and George Mantz was agreed upon for referee.

As a preliminary to the contest there was a ten-round bout between Abe Ulman, of Baltimore, and Mike ("Canuck") Boden, the conqueror of Jim Hall. Ulman made a chopping block of Boden, and the men roughed it so hard in the third round that the police stopped it. Ulman got the decision.

For the star bout, Zeigler was attended by Lew Bailey, of Philadelphia, his backer, and Charles Heffelfinger. Abbott had Jake Kilrain, Ernest Gebhardt and Frank Farley in his corner. Abbott wanted a draw if both men were on their feet at the end of the twentieth round, but Zeigler held out for a decision and gained his point.

The battle was the cleanest and cleverest ever fought in Baltimore, and was marked with heavy hitting. Zeigler was on the offensive throughout, but Abbott's wonderful defence fully evened matters, except in the last two rounds.

In the sixth round Abbott got first blood from Zeigler's nose, and had the Philadelphian weak from a terrific left-hand jab in the face. Zeigler came back strong and honors were even up to the eighteenth. Zeigler then commenced rushing matters and landed the oftener.

Both men were fresh, but Zeigler a little the stronger at the end of the twentieth. Abbott's left cheek was badly swollen, and his shoulders cut from glancing blows. Zeigler's only marks were a red spot on his stomach and a battered nose. Two-ounce gloves were used. Zeigler was given the decision on points at the end of the twentieth round. The referee's decision was received amid the wildest tumult and there were many loud cries for a draw.

A challenge to the winner from Young Griffo was read at the ringside.

CAUSED MURDER.

Enforcement of the Stock Law in Southern Illinois.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MARION, ILL., Aug. 19.—The stock law passed by the last Illinois Legislature led to murder last night, its enforcement being resisted by the small farmers and renters in the wooded portions of Southern Illinois. E. W. Morefield, the pound master for Stone Fort township, was waylaid and killed on the highway by Eph Thompson, a negro farmer, whose only cow the pound master had taken from the range. In many localities in the timbered districts the farmers threaten to kill any man who will come to enforce the obnoxious law.

WARM WIRELETS.

A New York dispatch says: At the office of Hoskier, Wood & Co., it is stated that they will ship $750,000 to $1,000,000 gold by Wednesday's steamer.

Mrs. J. T. Long, near Madison, Mo., hanged herself and her four-year-old child Sunday night. The cause is attributed to a separation from her husband.

The French expedition that is marching on Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, has reached Mevatanana. The natives have secured a number of Maxim guns, which have arrived at Antananarivo.

Assistant Secretary Wike, of the Treasury Department, has remitted $800 of the fine imposed on the British steamer Kanawha, which landed three stowaways at Newport News, Va. The steamer was originally fined $900 for violation of the immigrant law.

The City Council of Atlanta has refused to allow saloons to keep open later than 10 o'clock at night. The saloon keepers petitioned the Council for permission to run their bars until 12 o'clock at night during the Exposition. Yesterday the petition was refused.

BASE BALL.

The Record of the Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Roanoke—Roanoke, 7; Norfolk, 6.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 8.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 9.
Washington—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 9.

Only three games scheduled for today.

New Orleans—New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 4.
Atlanta — First game — Atlanta, 4; Evansville, 8.
Nashville—Nashville, 17; Montgomery, 6.
Second game—Nashville, 10; Montgomery, 6.
Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 14; Petersburg, 8.
Lynchburg — Lynchburg, 5; Richmond, 6.

RAILROAD MEN.

The New Rate Agreement Expected to be Signed To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 19.—An adjourned meeting of the reorganization of the Southern R. R. & S. S. Association will be held at Hotel Waldorf to-morrow. It is expected that the new rate agreement drawn up at Manhattan Beach last week will be formally signed by all the roads interested. All the clauses of agreement, except the one relating to differentials, have received the approval of all the roads, and there is reason to believe that they also may be amicably arranged. The most influential interests in the Southern railroads to-day are just now strongly in favor of harmony. The election of officers of the Southern Railroad and Steamship Association is likely to be deferred for a while.

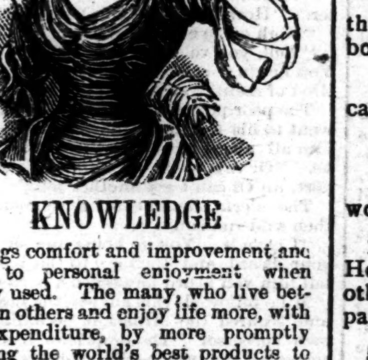
WORK OF NIHILISTS.

Military Barracks in Russia Blown Up and 300 Persons Killed.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Daily News* will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Trieste saying that newspapers there report that an explosion occurred to day at the artillery barracks at Toola, capital of the Government of that name, in Russia. Three hundred persons are said to have been killed, including many officers. The barracks are a heap of ruins. An examination into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery that the barracks had been undermined everywhere. Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of being implicated in the outrage, which is supposed to have been the work of Nihilists.

Reports received from various county Democratic conventions in Nebraska show that the delegates to the State Convention Thursday will be almost unanimously in favor of free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

$75,00 a week paid to ladies and gents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. aug 20 tf

Pears, Pears, another fresh lot just received. Neill McKinnon, Commission Merchant, No. 3 South Water street. c21

5,000 volumes in Wilmington Library. One of many free privileges to Y. M. C. A. members, $5.00. Temporarily reduced. jy 23 1m

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt. F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Inteligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Waverley BICYCLES.

Are the Highest of All High Grades.

Warranted superior to any Machine built in the world, regardless of price.

Guaranty Backed by a Million Dollar Company

Whose bond is as good as gold. Do not be induced to pay more money, as the Waverley has no superior. Catalogue free.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. H. Wright, Exclusive Agent, ap 27 tf

The Final Sale.

THE DISCONTINUANCE OF OUR GENERAL 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AND THE BEGINNING OF OUR

Final Sale

Takes Place the 1st of August.

We have only a few days in which to close out the balance of our stock. The GREAT DISCOUNT SALE relieved us of the bulk of it, but the rest must go and we call it a

Necessity Sale.

It is a final one also, and you have only a very short time in which to take advantage of it.

This will be a HARVEST WEEK for the

Bargain Gatherers.

This sale is different from all others and the various lots put forward increase in real value WHILE THE PRICES GET STEADILY SMALLER.

Read the Items.

Figured Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, all wool, only 25c, worth 60c to $1.00.

Challies, all wool, 8c a yard, worth 20c a yard.

1,000 yards evening shades in Cotton Fabrics, as pretty as Crepons, only 5c a yard.

5,000 yards Cotton Crash, only 3c a yard.

1,000 yards Elastic at 1c a yard.

1,000 yards Veiling at 10c a yard, all Silk.

100 boxes Soap—Tropical Boquet, three cakes in each box, only 15c a box, worth 25c.

5,000 cakes Castile Soap, three cakes for 5c.

Bixby's Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

1,000 yards Lace at 5c a yard, worth 15 and 20c.

200 Corsets, including "Warner's Health," "Bridal," "Diamond" and other well known brands, only 50c a pair.

500 Gent's Suspenders at 25c, worth 35c.

100 Silk Belts at 10c each.

A good Machine Cotton, two spools for 5c.

100 yards all Silk Grenadines at 75c a yard, worth $1.50.

All our 50c Waist Silks at 40c yard.

We will move to No. 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

aug 1 tf

A War is Imminent in the South.

A Royal Feast the Bakers had,
And toasts were spoken faster, louder,
Till all by one consent hurrahed
For Dozier & Lee's Baking Powder.
"P. Cox" spread his spangled tail
"Good-luck" his horse-shoe hung on high,
"One Spoon" dipped in his little pail,
While "Sea-Foam's praise was sung too high,
Old "Horseford" trotted in his horse,
"Patapsco" tapped his big drum louder,
While "Royal" bad to bow, of course,
To Dozier & Lee's Baking Powder.

Sold at wholesale by Dozier & Lee, and by the retail trade generally. Weight one pound, and quality guaranteed, and a silver spoon given away with each box for 10 cents.

Hey diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon,
And while in the air, a notion quite queer,
Occurred to her cowship, and soon,
While she was descending, the eagle ascending,
His feathers a shining like silk,
She said Mr. Bird, who has ever heard
Of an eagle bird giving good milk?
Upon him she pounced, his eagle-ship flounced,
But she kicked the poor bird without mercy,
And made him admit that he hadn't the grit
To keep up a fight with the Jersey.

Jersey Milk beats Eagle Brand and is sold for just one half the price by Dozier & Lee. Try it and if not satisfied return it and get your money back. 10c per can. aug 18 tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Two o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS, Experts in Barbering, South Front St.

Style and Finish

ARE THE GREAT POINTS

—IN—

CLOTHING.

But even Style and Finish are nothing unless you get

GOOD MATERIAL.

You'll receive all four requisites of correct attire if you will come to me and have a suit made to order. There is never anything the matter with the STYLE, FINISH, FIT or MATERIAL of any of my SUITS. Our outfit always combine the quartette of Clothing excellence.

Order a suit now and join the procession of the best dressed men in this city. This week I offer to you one of my best bargains in a

GENUINE IMPORTED CLAY DIAGONAL WORSTED,

Made to your order for $13.25 a Suit, and Pants of the same material for $3.00. It is your chance. Take them in and you will receive a Bargain.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St, aug 12 tf

THE OLD AND YOUNG

All Read Our Advertisements and Come and Get Prices.

They find we sell goods as represented and carry a large stock of all kinds. We are handling to-day big quantities of heavy domestic goods as well as fine Dress Goods; Summer Lawns and Muslins have been reduced to 8 and 6¼c from 10 to 7½c. Summer Slippers for Ladies, Leather Bottom and Opera Toe, at 29, 33, 48 and 50c per pair. House Shoes of all kinds. Gent's Velvet Slippers, Leather Bottoms, worth 85c and $1, now 50 and 60c per pair. Shoes of all kinds and Notions of all Styles.

Special sales This Week of Little Things.

A fine box of three large cakes of Buttermilk Complexion Soap at 10c a box; the best and finest grade worth 22c; 12 cakes of White Castile Soap for 20c a box, or 3 cakes for 5c. A little job lot of fancy soaps at 6 cakes for 7c. 100 reams of Writing Paper, good pure white 3-lb note, at 25c a ream; better, 5-lb, at 50c; 6-lb at 62c. Our best brand Ivanhoe at 75c a ream. Letter paper, all grades from 60, 75, $1 and 1 25 a ream, or 2, 5, 8 and 10c a quire. Fine Envelopes at 2 packs for 5c, or 10 packs for 20c. Two bottles of good Ink for 5c. A bottle of Mucilage for 5c.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

of Wilmington's big Racket Store.

aug 18 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr, Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans Made on Approved Security at Lowest Rates.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, accuracy and safety guaranteed.

	July 11, 1893.	July 11, 1894.	July 11, 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$15,958	$29,049	$41,118
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	4,140	None.	None
Banking House, &c.......	15,600	15,600	13,500
Deposits................	328,000	470,000	510,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892. aug 11 tf

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

29 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for Commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.

may 28 tf Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf.

Schools and Colleges.

William and Mary College,
Williamsburg, Va.

BOARD FROM $12 TO $15 PER MONTH. Tuition fee for half session $17 50. Medical fee $3. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only the Medical fee and are charged $10 per month for board, fuel, light and washing. Full collegiate course next session begins October 3rd, 1895. Send for Catalogue.

LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., President.

july 26 2m fri tu

NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The next session of this College will begin September 5th. Examinations at county seats first Saturday in August. Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres., Raleigh, N. C.

july 11 tf

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL, ASHEVILLE.

PREPARATORY AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR Boys. Climate unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in all departments. Students prepared for entrance to or advanced standing in College or University. References—The Bishop of N. C., ex-Mayor T. W. Patton of Asheville, etc. For further information, testimonials, announcements for next session, etc., address T. H. T. WIGHT, Asheville, N. C.

jy 24 1m

PEACE

Institute for Young Ladies

RALEIGH, N. C.

It is the best. Board, tuition, one music and two hours practice for $275 a year.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., Principal.

je 22 3m

St. Mary's School For Girls,

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 19, 1895. Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,

Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

july 6 2m

Oak Ridge Institue.

"Stands in the forefront of Southern Fitting Schools:" Prepares for College, for Business, for Life; 340 Students and 53 Graduates in all departments last year; nearly $40,000 in buildings and equipments; Location unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level; in full view of the Blue Ridge; "Maximum of advantage with minimum of cost," our motto: Write for Catalogue.

J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Oak Ridge, N. C.

jy 14 tf

Everybody Who Wears SHOES

WILL DO WELL TO CALL ON

MERCER & EVANS,

at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, on Princess street, before purchasing elsewhere. We have some EXCELLENT BARGAINS always on hand, which it will pay you to see.

Call early and often on

Mercer & Evans,

aug 18 tf 115 Princess St.

SPECIAL SALE.

200 Pairs

Ladies' 75c Pat. Leather Tips Oxford Slippers at 50c.

100 Pairs

HEAVY PEB. GRAIN SLIPPERS FOR HOME WEAR AT

50 CENTS,

FORMER PRICE 75 CENTS.

No old stock, but this season's goods that we are going to close out to make room.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

aug 13 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

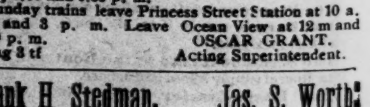
WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



ON AND AFTER JULY 28TH, THE TRAINS on the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad will run as follows.

Trains leave Princess street Station at 6.30 and 10.10 a. m, and 3.00, 5.00 and 7.15 p. m.

Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m. 4.00, 6.00 and 9.30 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and 6.30 p. m.

OSCAR GRANT. Acting Superintendent.

aug 3 tf

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf